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THE EXILED POET.

"A virtuous father is a precious boon,
Heaven gives but once, and takes away too soon."
Ducis.

We read, as follows, in a voyage to Morocco, published in 1690:

"The territory of Enos, some leagues from Morocco, had long been infested by brigands. The cadi, Sidy-Molu, dispersed them; and having seized on their chiefs prepared to judge them. He was surrounded by soldiers, commanded by a young officer called Hamedi, and whom he loved for his bravery and zeal. The first brigand brought up was a man of fifty, father of this same Hamedi. From regard for the officer, the cadi would not condemn the father to the punishment of death; he only ordered him to lose a hand, in the place devoted to executions. The old brigand left the hall of audience, and a soldier was preparing to follow him, when Hamedi, addressing the cadi, asked as a favor, the permisssion to execute the sentence himself.

"'Consider,' said the judge, surprised, 'that this man is your father.'

"'I know it. But he has become guilty, and I no longer look on myself as his son.' The officer blushed deeply as he spoke these words. 'I shall not again find,' added he, 'a similar opportunity of proving my devotion to you, and of showing my hatred toward your enemies.'

"These words made all that stood by tremble. The cadi, unable to shake the young man's resolution, gave him the horrible commission he solicited. But, while he was following his father, Sidy-Molu ordered a soldier to get ready his yataghan.

"Hamedi soon re-enters, bearing a lopped hand, which he tranquilly delivers to the judge. This latter, in his indignation, makes a sign agreed on. A blow of the yataghan strikes off the young man's head, the corpse falls, and a hand is found wanting to it.

"He had asked to execute the sentence only that he might save his father. He had said to him: 'Withdraw; the cadi, for my sake, is willing to pardon you.' Immediately he had cut off one of his own hands, and, covering up the wound with his large burnoose, had returned with a quiet air to present to the cadi the bloody member he was expecting.

"Sidy-Molu contemplated this spectacle with profound horror. The old brigand, having learned all, re-entered with uplifted hands, and threw himself on the body of his son, uttering cries of despair. Hamedi was buried with honor in a private place, near which a mosque was raised. His father did not long survive him."

Of the various instances of filial piety we find scattered in many volumes, that we have just related has seemed to us one of the least known, and most remarkable. To devote oneself for a virtuous father—to save infirm parents from the flame—to die for one's mother, these are only sweet and sacred duties. But, for a timid young girl to drink a glass of blood, that she may snatch from death the author of her days; or, for an honorable and virtuous young man to mutilate and degrade himself that he may spare a criminal father—this is heroism.

Filial love, however, has been made a virtue, only because there are monsters, and because unnatural sons are not, as yet, sufficiently rare exceptions. Heaven, nevertheless, notes them; and offended parents cannot be ignorant that there is a God who takes in hand to avenge them. Often this vengeance is visible.

A young Russian lord, having become master of his estates, expelled his father from the house. As he was dragging him by the hair over the stone threshold, the old man's head knocked against the third step. "Stop, my son," cried he, "I did not drag my father beyond this."

A knight of Tyrol, impatient of the long life of his aged father, had banished him to a sort of dungeon at the bottom of the poultry-yard; and there, every morning, he sent him by his son, then a young child, a kind of broth in an earthen pot. The good man died; and the knight ordered the pot, which was a troublesome memorial to him, to be broken. "No, father," said the child, "let us keep it, on the contrary; it will still serve when you are old."

The story of *the horse-cloth cut in two* has the same moral. A nobleman, when his son married, had given him all his estate. His daughter-in-law, now become a mother, thought he lived very long, and the young lord opened his heart to such insinuations. After having overwhelmed his aged father with insults, he drove him from the castle. The poor man, having asked for some garments, which were refused him, begs, at least, to keep the cold off him, a bad horse-cloth that was in the stable. The youngest son, ten years old, is sent to fetch this horse-cloth, but brings only half of it. His father, ashamed himself of this outrage, reproaches him with it. "I had kept the other half for you," said the child; "for, when you are old, I shall drive you out, in your turn, as you drive your father."

It is added that these words made the ungrateful son reflect. God grant that this may be the true catastrophe; and that his goodness may soften the hard hearts!

Let us now come to a modern anecdote; serious, sad in its effects upon the heart, and humbling to the human mind. We shall record it only with regret.

There was a great crowd at the French theatre in Paris on the 24th November, 1696. A new comedy in five acts was being represented for the first time—*The Flatterer*—such was its title. The author was only twenty-five; but gave promise, it is said, of remarkable talent. It was added that, full of little weaknesses and open to adulation, he had, without thinking of it, painted himself in his work. The frequenters of the pit circulated through the house the name of the precocious great man: he was called Verniettes. But his friends knew that was a borrowed name. Some excused him by the example of Poquelin, who had called himself Moliere; Boileau, who signed himself Despreaux; Jolyot, who became M. de Crebillon. Others laughed at the young poet, and did not like his appearing vexed with his origin, and ashamed of his father's name. Regnard, who had brought forward the *Gamester* the year before, communicated to Dufresney, to whom he had been reconciled, the anagram of this name of *Verniettes*, in which he found *Tu te renies.**

The house was full, as had always long been the custom at the first representations of the French theatre. The father of the poet who was to be judged, a worthy man, whom his son had neither informed, nor invited to the feast, had felt himself moved, nevertheless. The honest citizen felt, in the glory of his child, all the sweetness his heart could taste. It was by imposing upon himself long sacrifices and hard privations that he had been able to give him the education of which he was going to produce the fruits. This good father had entered the theatre, for his money; and was listening, with a beating heart, in the very middle of the pit. At the applauses which burst forth, he swooned with joy; and made known, in his eager pride, to those around him, that he was the author's father. He soon saw himself the object of all sorts of looks; affectionate compliments, good-natured felicitations, completed his intoxication.

"How comes it," said one of his neighbors to him, "that, having the honor to be the father of the poet we are applauding, you are not placed there in the first box-circle?"

"I will tell you the truth," replied the excellent man. "My son had not informed me. Perhaps the poor child was afraid of a failure, which would have caused me pain. But in such a case ought I not to have been the first to console him? Perhaps also he dreaded my not being at my ease before his friends, as would be very natural. It is well known I am not of the Academy. But I only want to be among the first that embrace him; and then I leave him to his society of wits."

One of those who received these ingenuous disclosures was the poet Lafosse, whose *Polyxene* had just been played, in expectation of *Manlius*. He was touched by so true a tenderness; and, though the man smelt of pitch, as some wags said in the distance, as soon as the performance was over, he led him to the green-groom. The sole topic was the complete success of the work. The author appeared soon, surrounded by young lords, who congratulated him.

"Ah, my dear son!" cried all at once a voice full of emotion. And the honest spectator of the pit was seen making his way through the crowd, and darting with open arms toward the poet surrounded with incense.

But, alas! why does inflexible history oblige us to write it? Why does pride, that germ of so many miseries, reign so often like an obscure mist in the neighborhood of merit? The poet of little weaknesses grew pale, fell back, stretched out his hands to prevent the old man's approach, and stammered out these words:

"Who are you? I do not know you."

"What, John Baptist!" resumed the good man in consternation, "you don't know your father! I am your father, John Baptist!"

But the author had fled, repeating "I do not know you,"—and leaving his poor father in tears in the middle of a brilliant and dumb circle, who had not anticipated such a scene.

Some of the bystanders put to the worthy man, with a serious interest, questions to which his swollen heart did not permit him to reply. A charitable nobleman took him home in his carriage. All that was known was that the poet's father was an honest, but poor, shoemaker; and that that poet, who was thus beginning his reputation with a union of success and disgrace, was called, by his true name—John-Baptist Rousseau.

For some days his friends did not see him again. What was passing in his conscience? An expiation was beginning there; but he had not the courage to acknowledge himself at once, and make reparation. He thought what he had just done would be forgotten. He knew not that the world, loose as it is, is, nevertheless, inexorably severe on certain points of external morality, like that he had just outraged. His ingratitude was unfortunate for himself. His friends no longer gave him any other name than his own name of Rousseau, which he was obliged to bear. He became gloomy: it was in vain that his defenders said that his father had some workman's habits which might cause him humiliation: he clearly saw that everybody looked on him with a certain air, that good families avoided him, and that he was certainly marked with a stain.

Pride and bitterness agitated his heart: he made epigrams, and this procured him enemies. Reverses happened to him; the success of his comedy was not sustained; it was in prose: he thought to improve it by putting it into verse, but did not succeed. He produced other plays, which were indifferently received, and in the present day all these frivolous works are forgotten.

Meantime he had taken lodgings in a lonely part, and concealed his place of abode from his father. The poor shoemaker died sadly, without having seen his son again. At this news John-Baptist Rousseau lost some of his hardihood: the voice of his conscience stunned him; a revolution took place within him; broken by remorse, he felt how closely pride touches upon meanness. He recalled to memory his father, what he owed him, what he had cost him; his tenderness, his continual labors, his efforts to pay for that instruction which had been the means of vexing his heart. The years of his childhood, his earliest days, cares, and caresses, all the images of the past, arrayed themselves before him. Then he would have been glad to make reparation, but the time was past: his father had died under the affront, and had no longer a voice to say, "It is forgotten."

O misery! misery! when death places itself between two hearts which have not been reconciled!

He wished to make expiation, but how to do this without sacrifices? God was not the only party offended by what he had done; that God who has said, "Thou shalt honor thy father and thy mother, that thou mayest live long on the land which I will give thee." This God, however, was his refuge; he prayed; he sought consolation in the reading of the Psalms and other holy books. He made his magnificent sacred odes; and the public, while admiring these great and sublime poems, said, "What a pity so high a genius should have committed so base an action!"

But he was not to live long on that land of France which God had given him. As we have said, he had made epigrams; thrown on his own resources after his fault, he had fallen into the society of writers who frequented the Procope coffee-house. His bitter and biting humor had made him dreaded and hated. He had been accused of tearing to pieces in secret those he flattered to their faces. A storm gathered against him. Infamous couplets, directed against the grandees of the court, were then circulating in Paris. These couplets had been read, read again, retouched, applauded at the Procope coffee-house; and it was known and said that Rousseau had put his hand to them: others, however, were the really guilty parties. As no one avowed them, they were attributed to him; in vain did he deny it and defend himself; no one would believe him, and in 1712 he was banished from France.

He wandered at first in sober Germany, where nobody then spoke French. He was more fortunate at Vienna. His name, illustrious from his odes, obtained for him a reception from some great lords, whose generous hospitality a little consoled him. At their head was observed the count du Luc de Vintimille, a French noble, who declared himself his protector, and to whom he testified his gratitude by

* *Thou deniest thyself.*

a celebrated ode. He sought to forget himself a little in throwing himself into the new society which was opening its arms to him; but he had not the principle necessary to maintain himself in it. He lost his Christian sentiments, went back to his epigrams, and made new enemies. He lost the good graces of Prince Eugene, who was doing him good, but who reproached him with a want of sincerity.

Being no longer in great favor at Vienna, he left Germany, and passed, in 1722, to Brussels, with letters of recommendation. The Marquis de Prie, plenipotentiary of Austria, received him, gave him a lodging at the court, and neglected nothing to render agreeable to him a sojourn in the Low Countries. But John-Baptist Rousseau, fallen back into the bad qualities of a heart little elevated, acknowledged the bounties of the Marquis de Prie by writing against him. A dispute had risen between this lord and the Count de Bonneval, another exile, to whom the poet wished to pay his court by ruining the plenipotentiary with Prince Eugene. It was himself that he ruined again. His lodging at the court was taken from him. He consoled himself for this; for at that moment fortune smiled upon him. The house of the Duke of Arenberg was opened to him, and a cover always laid for him at that lord's table. Noblemen, at that time, were literary and lovers of letters. Through the intervention of the Duke, Rousseau had sold to a London bookseller, for a bargain of 10,000 crowns, an edition of his works. He had placed this fund with the Ostend company, and he had ten per cent. of interest. The look of ostentation had come back to him. But, in 1726, he lost his little fortune by the failure of the company. He had attached himself to the Count de Bonneval, one of those scamps who are in all times and countries the terror of respectable families. About this same time, Bonneval, who had had slippery dealings with all the courts of Europe, and was pointed at everywhere as a man without religion or morals, was expelled from the Low Countries, withdrew into Turkey, crowned the scandals of a disordered life by becoming a Mussulman; and Rousseau found himself in a state of isolation.

In all we say of this great poet, we treat only of his moral life. If we had to discuss his merit, far from following the critiques of the last fifteen years, we would maintain the judgments of La Harpe, and would always raise John-Baptist Rousseau to the first rank of lyric poets. But this is not the place for literary discussion; let us, then, leave the poet, and fall back upon the man. He was permitted, after Louis XIV.'s death, to come to Paris. The regent had even had him written to, in the year, 1717, that he might re-enter France. The banished man's pride was not satisfied with this grace: he wished the process of the *couplets* to be revised, and that he should be cleared. It was not judged expedient to revive those scandals. Rousseau kept himself, then, proudly out of France, well knowing that at Paris, he would by no means be received; and yet he travelled thither from time to time. He came thither in 1726. He addressed himself to Rollin, whom he had already visited sometimes, and in whose hands he wished to place his will. In this deed, he disowned the couplets anew. Rollin, full of indulgence and compassion, penetrated too with that doctrine of the theologians which M. de Lamartine has admitted into his verse,

"Repentance is another innocence,"

was well disposed not to believe him guilty; but he forbade him, in that will itself, to accuse Saurin, as he was doing; for he attributed the couplets to this person.

"You may," said the rector of the University of Paris to him, "exculpate yourself on the testimony of your conscience; but to accuse another, without proofs, of the wrongs you are expiating, would be to risk a frightful calumny,"

That very day, Rousseau's host, to entertain him a little, had invited to supper a few respectable friends. Amid the splendor which surrounded him, Rollin was still simple and modest.

"You see these knives," said he to the poet as they sat down: "they are no longer fashionable; but I stick to them, and respect them, for it was my father who made them."

Then, before the first presidents and great lords, he did not think he lowered himself by speaking of his excellent father, an humble cutler of White Mantles street; who must have polished and set many a blade to pay for his son's education.

"Ah, my God!" said a learned Englishman who was among the guests, "great men have no need of birth. One of the poets who delight London is the son of a shoemaker, and made shoes before he made books. He has too great a heart to blush at it."

John-Baptist Rousseau became pale and trembled; he changed the conversation and led it to his unhappy process.

He asked a grave president who sat opposite to him, if there were no more hope of revising the sentence which had unjustly dishonored him.

"After sixteen years," said the magistrate, "it would be difficult, and would be called a very inexpedient stirring of the mud."

"The families sullied by the couplets would oppose it," said another guest; "and then what would you gain by it?"

"What should I gain by it! I should establish my innocence."

"By what means? You would deny your couplets?"

"Yes, certainly! They are not mine?"

"You would not be believed," answered the president; "other proofs are necessary. I have heard the question agitated twenty times——"

The old magistrate made a short pause, drank a mouthful of wine, and resumed:

"People would say to you, every bad case is capable of denial; and would repeat what has often been said of you—He denied his father: he may deny his children."

These terrible words were a thunderstroke for the wretch. He uttered a sigh of grief; his head fell upon his breast; and he was obliged to be taken out.

Feeling anew that Paris, where his black crime was so little forgotten, was no place of hospitality for him, he left it next day, and returned to Brussels.

As we have seen, he had preserved few friends in this town; but men of merit were not dying there with hunger. The lords of the old houses held it an honor to give pensions to writers; and the duke of Arenberg, among others, made Rousseau an annual payment of 1,500 francs. He must needs also lose, not the disenterested support, but the good graces of this noble duke. Voltaire having come to Brussels, called thither by a process, the exiled poet made in his honor that *Ode to Posterity* which begins with this cross-grained hemistich—

"Virgin not *born as yet.*"

This wild and involuntary strain, which the proud obstinacy of the author would not let him cancel, prejudiced the caustic hearer, who had the unpolite malice to say, "I am afraid your Ode to Posterity will not arrive at its address." At least it is thus that the story is told.

From that moment the exile broke with Voltaire, who avenged himself by taking a cousin of Rousseau's for his servant.

Some time afterwards John-Baptist, still tormented, published in a journal that Voltaire had written frightful things of him to his protector. The duke of Arenberg, dissatisfied with this step, which compromised him, and with the violation of the secrecy of his correspondence, no longer received the poet with intimacy. The latter was piqued, and began with refusing his usual pension, but afterwards decided on keeping it, and continued to occupy the lodging given him by the duke.

Reverses, humiliations, and sufferings, had led back the exile anew to the religious sentiment. His last years were more exempt from weaknesses; he accepted expiatory suffering better, and died like a Christian; not, as has been said at the hamlet of La Genette, but at Brussels, in a house of the Grand Sablon, which belonged to the family of Arenberg.

When this death, which had happened on the 17th of March, 1741, was known at Paris, Piron made for the poor poet an epitaph, which we transcribe:

"Here lies the famed, unfortunate Rousseau:
Brabant his tomb; and Paris here below
First show'd him. Too long was his life,
By just one half; for thirty years
An object fit for envy's strife;
For thirty, fit for pity's tears."

These verses were not inscribed upon his tomb. He had been suitably buried at the Little Carmelites; but in the disorders caused by the republican agitation of 1794, the convent in which the poet's ashes reposed was suppressed, and a prison made of it. Then the remains of John-Baptist were translated into the sacristy of Our Lady *du Sablon*, in the hope of consecrating to him a monumental stone—a hope the realization of which had been retarded by circumstances down to our own days. It is but recently that the last honors have been paid him. We read on the stone placed in the Church *du Sablon*, at Brussels, this simple and fitting inscription:

"Here were deposited on the 19th December, 1842, by order of H. M. Leopold I., King of the Belgians, and by the care of the Minister of the Interior, J. B. Nothomb, the mortal remains of the poet J. B. Rousseau, who was born at Paris on the 6th April, 1670, and died in exile at Brussels on the 17th March, 1741."

John-Baptist Rousseau is an example of this remarkable fact—that there are often in great writers two men—the public man, whose works charm, and the private man, whose actions shock us; as if genius must redeem itself by a sad counterpoise, which is a hard lesson for pride.

DEDICATION OF THE CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, WEXFORD.

Sunday, October 3d, was indeed a proud day for the people of Wexford, and one which is not likely to be soon forgotten by them, as upon it was celebrated one of the solemn and imposing rites of the faith in a temple raised up by their zeal and devotion to the honor and to the glory of God. A few years since the people of the town of Wexford had no parochial church. Through the kindness of the brotherhood of the Franciscan Order the small chapel attached to the convent was placed at the service of the pastor of the parish. But this state of things was not long allowed to continue, and through the untiring zeal of the Rev. James Roche, aided by the faithful flock confided to his charge, the church, which was dedicated on the above day, and another not 200 yards distant from it, similar in everything save in a few minor details, were erected at a cost of a little over £20,000. How were these churches erected? is a question most likely to be asked, and to which the answer can be given, in the faith of the people of Wexford, scattered over the face of the wide world. From beyond the Rocky Mountains, from the depths of the Indian forests, and the mines of California and Australia, from nearly every country in Europe, from every town in the United Kingdom, and from the Crimea and India, the men of Wexford generously responded to the call of the Rev. James Roche to aid in building the two churches. Of the twenty thousand pounds required for their erection £9,000 were forwarded to Father Roche by the people of Wexford in every quarter of the globe, and £8,000 more was subscribed by the Catholics residing in the parish. The Church of the Immaculate Conception stands nearly in the centre of the old town, on the side of a gentle acclivity; the ground falling towards the east gives the chancel end the effect of great height. The plan of the church is a nave with side aisles, the easternmost bays of which are screened off to form chancel and side chapels, tower, north and south porches, and sacristy on the north side. The dimensions within the walls are one hundred and sixty feet in length and sixty feet wide. The exterior of the church is built of red sandstone, conglomorate with granite dressings. The tower and spire, which stand at the west end of the nave, rise to a height of over 200 feet.

The ceremonies commenced at eleven o'clock, the officiating prelate being the Lord Bishop of Ferns.

A procession of the bishops and clergy having formed in the sacristy, issued to the exterior of the church, headed by cross bearer, thurifers, acolytes and about fifty boys wearing red soutans and surplices, and proceeded round the sacred edifice, the prelate celebrant wearing cape and mitre, and the choir of priests chaunting the Psalm Miserere. The usual ceremonial outside the church having terminated, the procession entered the sacred edifice by the grand entrance to the nave, the clergy chaunting the Litany of the Saints. The bishops and clergy having entered the sanctuary, the prelate celebrant dedicated the church to the service of God, under the invocation of the Blessed Virgin. The prelate celebrant of the High Mass was the Lord Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin; the Rev. J. Kavanagh, assistant priest; the Rev. T. Roche, deacon; the Rev. T. Roche, (Enniscorthy,) sub-deacon; the Rev. W. Murphy, (Wexford,) master of the ceremonies; assistants at the throne, the Rev. P. Meyler, P.P.; the Rev. L. Kirwan, P.P.; and the Rev. W. Murphy, (Enniscorthy). At the conclusion of the Gospel the Right Rev. Dr. Leahy, having assumed the episcopal robes worn by a bishop belonging to the order of St. Dominick, ascended the pulpit and delivered a splendid discourse.

The sermon of his lordship was heard with the most profound attention and reverence by the vast congregation. At its conclusion, the Lord Bishop of Ferns announced the indulgence of the Church in the usual form, and the High Mass was resumed. After the last Gospel the Lord Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin pronounced the episcopal blessing. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament ensued, at which the Right Rev. Dr. Furlong officiated. The ceremonial terminated with a grand *Te Deum*, effectively sung by the organ choir. The prelates and clergy left the sanctuary in procession, and the congregation retired from the Church. In the evening solemn episcopal vespers were sang, when the interior of the Church, which was brilliantly lit with gas, was crowded. —*Abridged from the Dublin Freeman.*

HISTORICAL PARTICULARS OF MACBETH.

[*From the History of the Ancient Scots, by the Rev. Duncan M'Cullam.*]

The usurper was by birth the Thane of Ross, and by marriage Thane of Moray. That he might establish the kingdom, the throne of which he obtained by crime, on a firm footing he endeavored to conciliate the more powerful to himself by great largesses. He reckoned himself safe from the royal children, on account of their age, and he maintained peace with his neighbors by dissimulation. He only wanted the favor of the people, which he studied to deserve. He resolved to punish robbers, whose spirits were raised above the equilibrium of the mild spirit of Duncan, and he succeeded without much trouble or commotion. Himself the most guilty, he inflicted merited punishment on the guilty. Macbeth must be allowed the merit of governing the kingdom well during ten years. He was not inferior to any of his predecessors in maintaining order and distributing justice; but as soon as he thought himself well fortified by guards and the favor of the people, and expected he was safe from foreign enemies and domestic violence, he began to exercise the most cruel tyranny. He made the first assault on Banco, his associate in royal bloodshed. It was reported that lots were cast by malicious persons whether his posterity or Bonco's should obtain the kingdom. It was feared a powerful man should start up and follow his own example in procuring the government to his offspring—and who was so likely as Banco, active, resolute, and already guilty. He invited him to supper; but on his way Banco was murdered by some who waylaid him, and had arisen as in a tumult. His son Fleance escaped the snare laid in the dark. Admonished by friends of his father, he sought his own safety in flight; disguised, he then made his way to Wales. From Fleance descended the Stewarts, in whom the alleged prophecy was fulfilled. The cruel and perfidious slaughter of an old friend alarmed the nobles; each fearing for himself, left their homes, and seldom appeared in the palace. Distrust first arose between the king and nobles, and hatred ensued. The former then proceeded more openly. Slight causes gave high offence. Nobles were killed; the wealthy were spoiled of their effects; guards of guilty persons were about the king. Nor did Macbeth think himself safe with his bodyguard; he began to build a fort—a stronghold that would defy the assault of enemies. It was being raised on the hill Dansinane, which was of great extent and strength. When the work proceeded slowly, on account of the difficulty of carrying materials to it, he divided the labor among the thanes through the kingdom. They were to forward the undertaking in their turn, and he ordered them to be inspectors of the work, demanding of them workmen and beasts of burden. At that time Macduff, Thane of Fife, was the most powerful of them. He distrusted the king, but sent hither workmen and friends who would superintend them, and see the work forwarded. The king, whether with the intention of inspecting the work, or with the design of seizing the thane, as the latter suspected, was present, and seeing a yoke of oxen laboring under too heavy a load, in ascending the acclivity, Macbeth, as incited by the occasion, got into a rage, and threatened he would put the yoke on the owner's neck. This threat, being repeated to Macduff, he delayed not a moment, left his wife and children, crossed over to the Lothians in a small boat, and escaped into England. His intention to fly into England being made known to Macbeth, he instantly proceeded with a strong force to Fife to cease the thane. He entered his castle, and not finding him he poured out his rage on his wife and children. He confiscated his goods, proclaimed him traitor, denounced a heavy penalty on any one who would dare to aid, receive, or accompany him. He cruelly treated the illustrious and wealthy without distinction. He despised the noblest, and governed by domestic counsellors. The Abbot of Dunkeld attempted in vain to drive him from the throne and establish the legitimate heir. Meantime Macduff arrived in England, and found Malcolm entertained in state by King Edward. He urged and encouraged Malcolm to assert his right to the crown of Scotland. Edward had overcome the Danes, and being reconciled to Siward, Earl of Northumberland, who was maternal uncle to Malcolm, gave him 10,000 men, to aid in placing the lawful heir on the throne of his ancestors. Macbeth was deserted; in the sudden defection he saw no safer retreat than Dunsinane Castle, where he might wait for assistance from the Hebrides and Ireland, whither he sent messengers, promising pay and booty. They who deserted Macbeth, joined the army of Malcolm. The people offered up prayers for him wherever he advanced, and followed him with their good wishes, which were omens of victory. The soldiers, as if already victorious, fixed green branches in their helmets and, as they marched, the wood of Birnam, as prophecied or told by witches, seemed to be moving to Dunsinane. The army marched to battle more like triumphant forces returning from fight. Macbeth, the bold and cruel, betook himself to flight; Macduff, pursuing, slew him. Lulach, or the simple, Lady Macbeth's son, was acknowledged king by the lieges of Rose and Moray. Malcolm discovered his lurking place, pursued, and slew him in Strathbogie. Macbeth reigned in all seventeen years; during the last seven he equalled in cruelty the most savage tryant. He and Lulach were buried in Iona, 1057.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW MEDICINAL SPRING.—We are informed, says the Saratago *Republican* of the 15th inst., that our fellow-townsman, William Carragan, has lately discovered a fine Mineral Spring, on his farm, about two miles south of this village on the direct road to Ballston Spa. Mr. C. was excavating for a well of fresh water, and when at the depth of 31 feet, in a space of white sand or bebbles, he struck a vein of mineral water, which came in so fast that the workmen were compelled to abandon all further excavation and take their flight to the top of the well. A tube was immediately inserted, in which the water rises to the height of about 13 feet, flowing at least 20 gallons per minute, and apparently as good medicinal water as any at Saratoga. The spring, which we may as well christen "Carragan Spring," is in the same range as the Congress and other springs, about half a mile distant from the "Ellis Spring," so called, which was discovered several years ago near the residence of the late Dr. Huddleston, and which was regarded with much favor, and was really a pleasant and agreeable beverage, and possessed highly useful medicinal properties. Should this new spring prove to be as good as it is now believed to be, it will be a valuable addition to the group of health-restoring fountains with which this town is favored, and will be valued as an acquisition to this world-renowned watering place.

A REMINISCENCE OF BURNS.—The Ayr *Observer* states that the following original letter of the immortal bard was recently found amongst the papers of the late Mr. William Pagan, New Cumnock, and is now in possession of his brother. It appears to have been written by Burns from the Castle Inn, New Cumnock, whilst sojourning for a night in that hostelry; and although a mere note, is interesting and highly characteristic of the warm-hearted poet: "My Dear Sir—I have met with few in my life whom I more wished to see again than you, and chance seems industrious to disappoint me of that pleasure. I came here yesterday, fully resolved to see you and Mr. Logan at New Cumnock, but a conjunction of circumstances conspired against me. Having an opportunity of sending you a line, I joyfully embraced it. It is, perhaps, the last mark of my friendship you can receive from me on this side of the Atlantic. Farewell, may you be happy up to the wishes of parting friendship. Robert Burns."

PERCIVAL, THE AMERICAN POET — HIS LIBRARY.

Percival was one of the most remarkable men of his time. As a linguist and as a man of science he was more eminent than as a poet, and yet his poetical faculty was marvellously brilliant and prolific. He was a geologist and a geographer; he understood the structure of the earth we live on, and knew all the highways and byways of its surface—roads, rivers, and canals—as familiarly as most men know their own domicile or the way to market. His habits of study were peculiar. He would take up a volume at a bookseller's counter, and stand till he had read it through. He never cut the leaves of his books. For many years he occupied rooms at the Hospital, at New Haven, and during the whole period those rooms were entered only once by a visitor. He had no food cooked during that time, but lived frugally on dried beef, herring, bread, with apples and other fruit when they were abundant in the market. He read all day and all night—throwing himself on his bed in his clothes, when nature insisted on repose. When his bed-room was opened, after his death, it was covered more than an inch thick with dust, except a path that had been kept free from the door to the bed.

It was but seldom that Percival took a lively interest in what was going on in the world, but when aroused by any event, he became enthusiastic in relation to it. The great struggle of Greece for independence appealed most strongly to him, and his poetry at the time was devoted entirely to topics derived from this source. In the famous political campaign preceding President Harrison's election, he was drawn out by his friend Dr. Bacon, and entered into it with a zeal truly poetic. It is not generally known that a very large number of the songs of those days, that rang through the log-cabins from Maine to Louisiana, were from the pen of Dr. Percival. He would attend the political gatherings at New Haven, where they were sung, and enjoy them with as much gusto as the most devoted politician of the canvass. When engaged on the Geological Survey of Connecticut, he was necessarily brought more in contact with men, and the influence of this association was to some extent visible in modifying his morbid temper and habits. An anecdote is told of him in this connection that serves to illustrate his character. The law contemplating the survey provided that the geologist should receive his remuneration after he had made his report and it had been approved by the Governor. Percival waited upon Governor Ellsworth with the report, and was very courteously received. The Governor took it, and promised to give it his immediate attention, and when he had examined it as the law required, would make the necessary requisition if it were satisfactory. Percival rolled up his report, and withdrew. He insisted that neither the Governor nor any one else was competent to pass upon the merits of his report, and he would not submit to the indignity. He was desperately in want of the money that the report would bring him, but he would not take it on such conditions. Some of his friends finally procured the report from him by an innocent stratagem, and it received, of course, the formal approbation of the Governor, who admitted his incompetence to revise a geological work of Dr. Percival, but was too good an officer not to yield due obedience to the law.

We all remember the story told of the pair of new shoes left at Dr. Johnson's door, when he was a young man, and had not a decent pair to his feet. A similar anecdote is related of Dr. Percival. A friend noticed that the cap, which had so long peered above the cloak in which the Doctor enveloped himself, was becoming altogether too shabby, and left word with a hatter on the main street to present him with a more appropriate, though less poetical covering. In the most delicate way possible, the shopman intimated to the poet that any hat on the counter was at his service—but the poet turned on his heel with contempt. He would never accept a pecuniary favor of any description. Being at one time somewhat embarrassed by his expenditures on his books, some of his friends made up a purse of $1,400, which they tendered him to relieve his difficulties. He would only accept it as a loan, and not only insisted upon giving security, but actually gave it in a mortgage on his library, from which his friends were ultimately reimbursed, principal and interest.

Of this poetical reputation, Dr. Percival took no care. If he had managed his preductions with a tithe of the art possessed by some of his Parnassian brethren, he might have acquired money as well as fame from his writings. Had he studied the secrets of hot-press and embellishment, of cream-colored paper laid between drab covers, or been familiar with the effects of blue and gold in giving popularity to inspiration, Percival would have become a favorite, and the favor of the people would have reacted on his selection of topics and familiarized his style. Those few poems of his in which he treated common and domestic subjects, find a universal acceptance with the lovers of poetry, and all of them deserve a far larger popularity than they enjoy.

His library, we observe, has been offered by his executor and residuary legatee to the city of Chicago, in a letter written to "ascertain if it would suit Chicago for a City Library." As some City Libraries are managed it would matter very little of what books such an institution were composed; but it is somewhat amusing to think of Percival's unique collection of books as a City Library for our fast brethren of the great City of the Lakes. Chicago is an extraordinary place. In twenty years it reached a population which it took London or Amsterdam twenty centuries to achieve. It is now the greatest primary grain market in the world, though twenty years ago it did not ship a bushel of wheat. But unless it has raised scholars as numerously as grain merchants, we apprehend that it would find Percival's library of very little available value. There are hardly a dozen men in the Union to whom it would be a serviceable collection. It was full of books in all the languages which nobody reads, except some such rare enthusiast of learning as Percival himself. Probably there was no other man in the United States who could read all of them.—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

PASTORAL OF THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP OF BUFFALO.

Dearly Beloved:—Blessed be God, for His most merciful dealings with His people. From the beginning, blessings, then, soon as sin began, promise of mercy, comfort, indulgences and pardon, mark all His conduct towards poor fallen man. But more clearly did He prove this, when by His ordinance, they were united under the general discipline of His ancient Jewish Church, His merciful care extended to man and all that served man. Every seventh day, was a holy day of rest for the land, for man and for beast; every seventh year, was to be a holy year of rest for all; and every fiftieth year, after "seven weeks of years," was to be "the time of expiation in all the land: for it is the year of Jubilee." Lev. xxv. Man was to rest, the land was to rest, all animals were to rest, debts were remitted, slaves became free, whatever would grow spontaneously was to be the property of the poor; nothing, that holy year, was to be gathered into barns.

The mercy prefigured and begun, in many institutions were perfected by Christ. In his first beautiful discourse he reads the prophecy of Isaias, relating to the Christian Jubilee:

"The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, wherefore he hath anointed me to preach the Gospel to the poor, he hath sent me to heal the contrite of heart, to preach deliverance to the captives and light to the blind; to set at liberty them that are bruised, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord, and the day of reward."

In Leviticus, the vulgate reads: "Preach *indulgence* to the captives," a sense which the Greek word also bears. And well has the Saviour verified the meek close of that discourse: "This day is fulfilled this Scripture in your ears." Luke iv. Christian institutions marked the times of mercy, "the day of reward . . . the time of expiation—the year of Jubilee."

Before written records of Christianity noted the fact, usages, which the oldest of living men could only remember, traced back the Christian Jubilee; and urged the Sovereign Pontiff to establish as a gracious law, what venerable men, bowed down with years, came to seek as a just privilege of mercy, of which, on the bed of death, their dying grandfathers had spoken as fore-appointed to grace the beginning of each Christian century. Human life being too short, for graces at intervals so distant; the Christian Jubilee, like the Jewish one, soon took place every fiftieth year; but as even then the life of many was too short for its recurrence, twenty-five years were fixed upon for the regular return of those stars of mercy, which brighten the Christian sky. Extraordinary Jubilees, for particular great reasons, became as comets that might move brightly, but irregularly amidst those fixed epochs of mercy and holy joy. Thus is the present Jubilee an extraordinary time of Mercy for God's people, "because of the sanctification of the Jubilee," Lev. xxv. You no doubt, dearly beloved, will exert yourselves to profit by it. But lest any one should neglect the necessary conditions, we have thought it well to remark to you: First, that all the conditions required by the Sovereign Pontiff, *and they are neither heavy nor many*, must be complied with, unless the Spiritual director dispense from them. Hence the visit to the particular church or churches designated is of obligation. In the Episcopal City, by ancient regulation, the Cathedral must be visited. Vocal prayers for the intention of the Pope should be said during the visit, it is generally agreed that five Our Fathers and five Hail Marys will suffice. Certainly to hear Mass, or to assist at any of the pious exercises will be sufficient; but, as one of the conditions is, *good Confession* and *worthy Communion*, a certain time should always be consecrated in the church to holy meditation and serious self-examination.

The present Jubilee calls only for one day of fast, old men, children, hard-working people, women nursing infants, &c., who generally are dispensed frem the law of fasting, *are not* dispensed from the fast of the Jubilee. They do not sin, when they do not fast on fasting days; nor do they sin, when they do not fast for the Jubilee; but they do not gain the grace of the Indulgence, simply because they do not comply with the conditions required for gaining it. Their confessor may indeed commute that condition, or dispense from it, but each one must apply for such commutation or dispensation; so also when parties cannot abstain from flesh meat, on the day of the Jubilee fast, a special dispensation must be obtained.

Prayer, fasting, and alms deeds are the good works so frequently mentioned in Scripture. "But yet what remaineth," says Christ, "give alms; and behold all things are clean unto you." Luke xi. During the Jubilee these three good works are also required. All then, the poor as well as the rich, must give alms, *if they wish to gain the indulgence.* Each member of a family, the husband, the wife, each child, even members of religious communities, must, to gain the indulgence, give some alms, or personally obtain a dispensation or commutation. Of course the father of a family or the superior of a community, may give alms for each member of the family or community, but it is necessary to inform each individual collectively or separately of the fact, that they may make a free-will offering of what has thus become their own, by the kind will of the father or superior. The poor of course can give but very little, yet this little they should give, or have that work commuted into prayer or some work of mercy spiritual. According to the common opinion, the Jubilee may be gained more than once by repeating the works commanded. This second Indulgence might, with great benefit, be applied to the suffering souls in Purgatory.

These remarks, dearly beloved, we have made lest so precious a grace be lost to any of our beloved children in Christ.

✠ John, Bishop of Buffalo.

St. Joseph's Cathedral, Oct. 13, 1858.

MONASTERY OF ROUNDSTONE, IRELAND.

Two of the Franciscan Brothers, from the Monastery at Roundstone, Co. Galway, Ireland, are now in this country, having been sent over to solicit aid of their brethren and co-religionists in the United States, to enable them to discharge the debt contracted in the erection of their Convent and Schools. The credentials which they bring from the illustrious Archbishop of Tuam, and his Vicar General, and which we annex, render it unnecessary for us to say anything additional in their behalf:

St. Jarlath's, Tuam, Aug. 19, 1858.

We hereby beg to recommend to the charitable attention of the faithful, the Brothers Bernard King and Jerome Magner, of Roundstone Monastery, who are exerting themselves to liquidate a debt contracted by the erection of their Monastery and Catholic Schools, and who, it is confidently hoped, will be able to support their institution henceforward, by their own industry.

✠ John, Archbishop of Tuam.

Roundstone, County Galway, Ireland.
September 17, 1858.

I do cheerfully bear my humble testimony to the charity, the zeal; and to the unceasingly laborious lives of the good Monks of the Third Order of St. Francis. They spare no effort to instruct the ignorant, to educate the children, to feed the hungry and to clothe the naked. When famine and pestilence hung over Ireland, and particularly over the remote mountainous district of Connemara, the Monks were found at their post of duty, aiding the clergy and all other benefactors in ministering to the wants of the afflicted poor. Many a human being, young and old, who are now living and doing well, thanks to God, would, like thousands of their countrymen, have fallen victims to hunger and disease, had not the generous and intrepid charity of those pious Monks interposed between them and the dreadful death by starvation. If the bare resemblance of those bygone dreadful scenes of bitter suffering makes the stoutest heart to quail, how truly appalling must have been the hard realities of a protracted famine that hung, like a pall of death, over this extreme West of Ireland? To the humane and charitable, to all who desire the promotion of industry and encouragement of education, I would earnestly recommend the appeal for aid which the good Monks of Roundstone Monastery are now making to the high-souled people of America, through two members of their community, Brother Bernard King and Brother Jerome Magner, who had been sent to collect the alms of their brethren, on the other side of the Atlantic. A letter to this effect has been given by the Most Rev. Dr. MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam, to the above-named Monks.

P. M'Manus, P.P. and V.G.,
Clifden, Co. Galway.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

The following paper will be found exceedingly useful as well as interesting, setting forth, as it does, the names of the different States composing the Union, their capitals, the salaries of their respective governors, and the precise date on which their Legislative bodies are convoked:

States.	Capitals.	Governors' salaries.	Legislature. meets.
Alabama	Montgomery	$2,500	2 M. Nov.
Arkansas	Little Rock	1,800	1 M. Nov.
California	Sacramento	10,000	1 M. Jan.
Connecticut	Hartford & N. Haven	1,000	1 W. May.
Delaware	Dover	1,333	1 Tu. June.
Florida	Tallahassee	1,500	1 M. Nov.
Georgia	Milledgeville	3,000	1 M. Nov.
Illinois	Springfield	1,500	2 M. Jan.
Indiana	Indianapolis	1,300	January.
Iowa	Des Moines	1,000	2 M. Jan.
Kentucky	Frankfort	2,500	1 M. Dec.
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	----	3 M. Jan.
Maine	Augusta	1,500	1 W. Jan.
Maryland	Annapolis	3 600	1 W. Jan.
Massachusetts	Boston	2,500	1 W. Jan.
Michigan	Lansing	1,500	1 W. Jan.
Minnesota	St. Paul	----	----------
Mississippi	Jackson	3,000	1 M. Jan.
Missouri	Jefferson City	2,000	Last M. Dec.
N. Hampshire	Concord	1,000	1 W. June.
New Jersey	Trenton	1,800	2 Tu. June.
New York	Albany	4,000	1 Tu. June.
N. Carolina	Raleigh	2,000	3 M. Nov.
Ohio	Columbus	1,800	1 M. Jan.
Pennsylvania	Harrisburgh	3,500	1 Tu. Jan.
Rhode Island	Newport & Prov	400	May & Oct.
S. Carolina	Columbia	3,500	4 M. Nov.
Tennessee	Nashville	2,000	1 M. Oct.
Texas	Austin	3,000	In Decemb.
Vermont	Montpelier	750	2 Tu. Oct.
Virginia	Richmond	5,000	2 M. Jan.
Wisconsin	Madison	1,250	1 M. Jan.

FIGHT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES TROOPS AND THE CAMANCHES.

[*From the Fort Smith (Arkansas) Times, Oct. 8.*]

Last night news was received from Fort Arbuckle by Captain A. Montgomery, Quartermaster at the post near this place, by a letter from Lieutenant Powel, First infantry, and Quartermaster at Fort Arbuckle, giving an account of a battle between a detachment of the Second cavalry United States army and the Camanches, in which Lieutenant Van Camp and four men were killed, and Major Van Dorn wounded, one man missing and ten wounded. Forty of the Camanches were found dead on the field, and it is not known how many are wounded.

The information is official and can be relied on, and we hasten to lay it before the public at once.

"Fort Arbuckle, C.N., Oct. 2, 1858.

"Sir—Will you be so kind as to forward immediately four wagons loaded with flour and pork, or bacon, in preference, if you have it on hand.

"Perhaps by this time you have heard from department headquarters in reference to my requisition, forwarded some time ago; if not, please send the articles wanted, in anticipation of requisition, as they are greatly needed here, in consequence of Major Van Dorn's command being near this post and drawing their supplies from it.

"Major Van Dorn attacked the Camanches yesterday morning, near the Witchita village; his express arrived here about two or three hours ago. The action was sharp. Lieutenant Van Camp is killed, Major Van Dorn is severely wounded, four men dead, one man missing (hospital steward), ten men wounded. About forty Camanches killed.

"By command of Captain Prince I have just hired and sent out a wagon and an ambulance, accompanied by Assistant-Surgeon Gaenslen and an escort of twenty men, to carry out provisions and bring in the wounded.

"The whole command (cavalry) is coming in here.

"I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

"T. E. Powell."

MARSHAL O'DONNELL'S POLICY.

The Madrid *Gazette* contains the long-expected declaration of the policy to be pursued by Marshal O'Donnell and his colleagues. This declaration is in the form of a circular addressed to the Governors of the provinces by the Minister of the Interior. It is very lengthy, but the following gives the purport:

"The present Ministry would have been unworthy of the Queen's confidence had they not immediately decided upon the dissolution of the Chamber, a measure necessarily delayed until the electoral lists were got ready. As these lists are near being completed, the government no longer delays a moment in appealing to the country. The Governors are to inform the electors that the Cabinet thinks it expedient to govern the country conformably to the constitution of 1845, being convinced that the country would rather avail itself of the advantages resulting from its strict observance than increase the stability of Spanish fundamental laws by proposing modifications in them. The government has political laws to propose and administrative reforms to carry through. The ministers are determined to proceed with the desamortisation of lay property, in order to develop the wealth and perfect the administration of the country. They will introduce important municipal reforms and constitute the provinces in a manner as to give them more administrative independence, without, however, deadening the tutelar action of the supreme government. As for the Ecclesiatical desamortisation, the ministers do desire it certainly, but they would not correspond to the Queen's pious sentiments and their own if they did not try to realize it with the acquiescence of the Holy See, and endeavor to harmonize the interests of the country with those of the Church. The time is come for some discentralization in the administration of the country. The ministers wish to establish trial by jury for all offences that have reference to questions that may be objects of public discussion, and thus the judges are not obliged to take too much part in the ardent political disputes of the day. The Governors are to assure the electors that the Cabinet will give all its attention to the material interests of the country. In conclusion, the ministers expect that the Governors of provinces will not impose candidates upon electoral districts, nor demand the systematic exclusion of any class of political men, nor consent to any transgression of the laws that may cast a stain upon the solemn impartiality of this great constitutional act which is about to take place."

Fall of Atheism.—I had rather believe all the fables in Legend, the Talmud, and the Koran, than that this universal frame is without a mind. God never wrought miracles to convince Atheists, because His ordinary works are sufficient to convince them. It is true, that a little philosophy inclineth men's minds to Atheism; but depth in philosophy bringeth them back to religion; for while the mind of man looketh upon second causes scattered, it may sometimes rest on them, and go no further; but when it beholdeth the chain of them confederate and linked together, it must needs fly to Providence and Deity.—*Lord Bacon.*

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

Antrim.

A most distressing excitement was produced in Belfast by the report that a gentleman of the legal profession had committed suicide. The facts are these: The woman who has charge of the law chambers in Donegall street, occupied by Mr. William S. Andrews, solicitor, was alarmed by a loud noise in the upper part of the house. Rushing up stairs she searched several apartments, but saw nothing to explain the cause of alarm until she entered a back room behind Mr. Andrew's office, where she found the unfortunate gentleman reclining in a chair, a discharged pistol by his side, and the lower part of his face shockingly mutilated by the contents. She instantly ran into the street and called up a young man who was passing, and then went in next door for Dr. Mawhinny. The doctor at once attended, and, on entering the room, found the young man supporting Mr. Andrew's body, from whose head a most profuse discharge of blood was flowing, but life was entirely extinct. From a hasty superficial examination, it was found that the pistol had been placed to the side of the cheek, and the ball, with which it was loaded, must have passed across the face, and thence upwards into the brain, causing death almost instantaneously. —*Northern Whig.*

To show that the value of Irish hunters is not lowering in the market, Mr. King, of Belfast, purchased two last week—one for Scotland, to Wm. Forbes, Esq., Callender House, for which he gave £180, five years old; the other for England, to Wm. Murray, Esq., of Manchester, at £150, four years old. They are two splendid animals. This should surely act as a great stimulant to farmers to devote more attention to rearing hunters, for which this country is so well adapted.—*Ibid.*

Carlow.

As the harvest has been completed and gathered in, generally before the late heavy rains, the grain in every district is reported to be in good condition, and the yield of wheat and barley a fair average. A large quantity of wheat, oats, and barley has been sent into market this week, possibly to meet the Michaelmas rent; but, we apprehend, the supplies after a few days will be short until the farmers are afforded the opportunity of speculating on the prospects of a rising market. Of the potato crop we might state that the disease is very general, but of a very modified type, if we except moory lands, and late planted seed. The crop, as a whole, is most abundant, the tubers unusually large and mealy; and after a careful examination of several fields up to the present, we should estimate the loss at ten per cent.—while even this loss is partly counterbalanced by applying the diseased portion as food for pigs. The turnip crop is both promising and healthy. It has wonderfully improved after the late rains, and is expected to produce a more than average yield this year, where the land was properly cultivated and well manured.—*Sentinel.*

An inquest was held at Leighlin-bridge, before Edward Gorman, coroner of the county, on the body of a man named John Hall, who died very suddenly. From the evidence given at the inquest, it appeared that the deceased was in the enjoyment of good health up to Sunday, when he complained of being slightly indisposed; he was sitting on a form from which he fell, and on being raised up by those present, life was found to be extinct. Richard R. Philips, M.D., on being examined, gave it as his opinion that, from having made a *post mortem* examination of the body, the deceased died from natural causes. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was recorded.—*Ibid.*

Cork.

We take the following report of the remarks of Mr. Sergeant Berwick, at the Cork Quarter Sessions on the establishment of reformatories, from the *Examiner*: "He did not know any act of parliament passed during the last session which called for any notice from him to them, with the exception of one which was passed, owing to their exertions, about twelve months since, and to those of the citizens of Cork; that was the act with respect to the establishment of reformatories in this country. It was thought hopeless about twelve months since to obtain an act of parliament to establish them, having been twice brought before parliament, and having twice failed, in consequence of dissensions among the parties, and the fact of its now being passed, although brought in by individuals and not by the government, showed how strongly their local exertions and the handsome contributions of the citizens acted on the members of the house to make them pass it. It only now remained for them to continue their exertions, so as to enable them to get further concessions from the government; they had got this important one already from them, that they would pay for the maintenance of juveniles committed to them. He would be happy to discharge them the moment they finished their business."

The present fortifications are to be greatly extended; the whole line between Carlisle Fort and Roche's Tower is to be almost one continuous battery, and Spike Island is to be made impervious to assault or bombardment. —*Examiner.*

Complaints are made that second-class carriages are not lighted between Cork and Mallow, whereas first-class carriages are.

Derry.

A man named Chickens, the proprietor of a small circus at present travelling in the county Derry, came by his death while performing in Newtownlimavady, by incautiously handling a lamp filled with naptha, which was overturned on his person, and instantly igniting, enveloped him in flames. The audience were overawed, and the unfortunate man was allowed to rush from the tent in a state of distraction. He was observed by a young man in the street, who immediately stripped off his coat, and throwing it around him extinguished the flames. Medical assistance was instantly at hand, but the injury was so great that it baffled the surgeon's skill, and the unfortunate man sank gradually till death put an end to his sufferings.

On the farm of the late Judge Torrens, in the county of Derry, were thrashed recently 30 stooks of oats of ordinary size, the produce of which, when cleaned, weighed 87 stones; and on the same farm, from a plot of turnips, containing above eleven acres, a number taken at random measured each twenty-seven inches in circumference, and weighed from 12 to 14 lbs. a piece, and this on land comparatively valueless at a former period.

Mr. Robert Watterson, of Caraloon, in the glebe lands of Magherafelt, sold in Cookstown market the produce of three pecks of Dutch flaxseed, purchased from Mr. John M'Nichol, of Belfast, which yielded the extraordinary quantity of 26 stones and 12 lbs., and obtained the sum of 10s. 6d. per stone for it.

W. M'Cormick, Esq., has been declared the contractor for the new docks at Birkenhead. The amount of the contract is something more than a million and a half.—*Journal.*

Down.

There is, in the town of Downpatrick, an institution called the Downpatirck Auxiliary to the Protestant Orphan Society. Of this institution the "Rev." Dr. Drew is a shining light: we need give no further evidence of its character and merits. At a recent meeting of the "Auxiliary," the Doctor, who, though not a manmidwife, boasts his distinguished skill in "the handling and dandling of babies," treated his hearers to a dissertation on the effects of evengelical Protestantism in improving the physical beauty of the human race. We may pause here to wonder why this "reverend" old gentleman, at his extreme age—for the whitening hand of time is on his head already—is suffered by his friends (if he have any) to seize on every public occasion of descanting with such questionable morality on that dangerous subject, female loveliness. It has not escaped our memory now, at an Orange tea drinking here in Belfast, we had to protest gently against the broadness with which the poor old man dilated on the "rosy cheeks" and the "white bosoms" of the young matrons and maidens who surrounded him. That sort of indelicacy is not permitted even in the "screaming farces" of the theatre; and really, if there be any code of delicacy in the "cloth," his "reverend" brethern should endeavor to persuade the jolly old joker of Sandy row to give up that over free style of discourse. The more youthful of his hearers—whatever may be said of the "used up" old ones—can hardly be improved in morals by such warm allusions to "woman's beauty"--to cheeks, and lips, and eyes—to white bosoms and rounded shoulders.—*Ulsterman.*

Dublin.

An accident of a lamentable character took place recently in Kingstown Harbor, resulting in the death of one of the ordinary seamen belonging to the ship Ajax, a young man named Painter. It would appear that a boat's crew of four men having been told off for the purpose of putting some person ashore from the frigate, one of the number requested the deceased to take his place as he was about going on shore upon leave of absence, and did not want to be delayed. On the return of the boat to the vessel the other three seamen went on board, and Painter was left to secure the boat to the projecting boom. He must have either overreached himself in doing so, or have been seized with some kind of fit, for he fell head foremost into the water, and all attempts to save him were ineffectual. Deceased was but a young man, and his mother, who is a widow, resides at Plymouth.

Major General Sir Duncan M'Gregor, K. C. B., has resigned the office of Inspector General of Constabulary, and is succeeded by Colonel Wood, C. B., late Deputy Adjutant General to the forces in Ireland. Colonel S. Brownrig, C. B., Deputy Quartermaster General, succeeds Colonel Wood as Deputy Adjutant General in Ireland.

The Lord Lieutenant has appointed Robert Adams, Esq., M. D., to be a member of the senate of the Queen's University, in the place of the late Sir Philip Crampton.

Galway.

The annual great Fair at Ballinasloe commenced in that town on the 4th Oct. Judging by the preparations which are apparent on every side, it is expected to be fully equal, if not superior, to any fair held during the previous several years. The trains from Dublin, Galway, and the cross country districts running on to the Midland Railway have brought large numbers of dealers in cattle, farmers and others, who will be engaged or interested in the exciting occupation of stock purchasing and selling during the coming week, and the effect of this large accession of visitors is visible in the thronged and busy streets of the town and the roads leading to it. In the expectation that the fair would be a good one, in the business sense of the term, viz., high prices, extensive sales, and a large attendance, a very considerable number of Dublin traders have sent agents here with goods and wares, and opened temporary establishments for the disposal of the same in the principal streets.—*Dublin Freeman.*

Mr. John Orrell Lever bought the clipper ship James Baines, and subsequently had her upper deck destroyed by fire, for the purpose of being used as a coal hulk for the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's steamers at Galway. She is now capable of stowing away about 2,000 tons of coal; and such are the necessities of the Company that two similar vessels must be purchased in order to readily supply the increased number of steamers which are required to meet the demands of the traffic. These hulks are needed not only for coal, but as a pier during the winter months.

Kildare.

Mr. M'Mahon, of Spring Hill, lately treated his tradesmen, laborers, and their families, to the number of about forty, to an excellent and substantial dinner with the accompaniment of a due supply of excellent ale. Dinner was succeeded by a dessert of excellent garden fruit, which was a rare treat to the younger portion of the company. In the course of the evening Mr. M'Mahon addressed to his guests some observations appropriate to the occasion, and congratulated the working men on the bounteous harvest, with which a benignant Providence had blessed them. He rejoiced that the potato was a sound and abundant crop. A very pleasant evening was spent, and joy and contentment beamed from every countenance. Mr. M'Mahon's domestic goodness comports well with his devoted patriotism. In the halcyon days of the illustrious O'Connell, Mr. M'Mahon was the Liberator's first and foremost friend among the patriots of Kildare.—*Newry Examiner.*

The old jail at Naas, together with the site and soil, will be sold by public auction, at M'Evoy's Hotel, Naas, on Tuesday, Dec. 21st.

Limerick.

The members of the Limerick Parent Young Men's Society, under the spiritual guidance of the Rev. Henry O'Farrell, assembled at their rooms, Charlotte's quay, Limerick, where a very beautiful, impressive, and instructive lecture on temperance was delivered to a crowded assembly, including several gentlemen of respectability, merchants and others, by James Haughton, Esq., the well known friend of teetotalism in Dublin, and co-operator of the late lamented Father Mathew. The room was illuminated and fitted out for the occasion.

The Hope, of Limerick, the property of John M'Donnell, Esq., J.P., which sailed from Dublin for Quebec, in ballast, when about 200 miles at sea, sprung a leak, and was obliged to put back into the Shannon, whence she ran up to Limerick. She is lying at the quays, and is getting her ballast discharged for the purpose of undergoing repairs.

The price of wheat on this day twelve months was exactly six pence per stone dearer than on this day, and yet bread, "the staff of life," is as dear now as it was then. Thus the public have no benefit whatever from the reduced prices of grain, and vainly demand what they have a right to expect, "a large loaf."—*Chronicle.*

Cullinane, the convict, condemned for the murder of Mrs. Elizabeth Giles, has become deeply penitent, having been constantly attended since his conviction by the Rev. Father Petcherine, the Rev. Wm. Bourke, P. P., the Sisters of Mercy, and the Christian Brothers. —*Reporter.*

Three members of the Town Council are named as candidates for the mayorality of the ensuing year. Those gentlemen are Michael Robert Ryan, J. P., John Thomas MacSheehy, Town Councillor, and Thomas Boyce, Esq, J P. —*Munster News.*

Tourists complain bitterly of the want of public baths and wash-houses in the city of Limerick, where it is stated Dr. Barter, or some other hydropathist, is about to form a Turkish bath and public wash-house.

A movement is on foot to provide a dredge boat for the Shannon at Limerick. If this be not effected speedily the new docks, which cost £60,000 of the public money, must become utterly valueless.

The Corportion of Limerick had started a project for a Transatlantic Line betweeh France and America.

Louth.

A handsome monument has been erected in Seatown cemetery, over the remains of the late Captain Kelly, of the Pride of Erin steamer, who was drowned in Dundalk Bay, on the fatal 9th of April last. The expense has been borne by Mrs. Kelly, the mother of the deceased gentleman, and the execution of the monument is most creditable to our respected and talented townsman, Mr. John Murray, architect. It is in the Grecian order of architecture, is made of Irish granite, having inserted in it a white marble tablet, and stands nine feet high, and is surmounted by an urn. The inscription on the tablet is as follows: "Erected by Mrs. Anne Kelly, to the memory of her beloved son, Captain Joseph Kelly, who, in his efforts to save the crew of a ship wrecked in Dundalk Bay, was drowned on the 9th April, 1858, aged thirty-six years. Also the three brave boatmen, Gerald Hughes, James Murphy, and Jas. Crosby, who perished with him."—*Dundalk Democrat.*

A young soldier, named Joseph Burke, a native of Liverpool, and who enlisted in the 13th Light Dragoons about five months since, came by his death in the Cavalry Barracks, Dundalk, by his horse, which he was mounting at the time, rearing, and falling upon him. The deceased was going to attend a class in the riding school. His left hand held the reins and the front part of the saddle, and his left foot was in the stirrup; when he let go his hold of the saddle, and the pressure having come upon the reins, the horse reared and fell heavily upon the poor fellow, who was crushed to death.

Roscommon.

The walls of the new Chapel at Strokestown adorn the town, and begin to attract the attention of tourists. A Yorkshireman, returning from the west recently, inspected the building —he seemed to be a shrewd, sharp man—he rapidly calculated the cost, £1,600, already expended! Said he, "Ye must be very rich in this district, sir, or the pastor has been successful as a missioner with the money bag. I suppose it is not easy to refuse his application?" The Yorkshireman looked astonishment when he was informed by a townsman that an M. P. and the town had subscribed £180, and that the entire balance was supplied from the private purse of the Very Rev. Michael M'Dermott. "Ha!" said Yorkshire, "I must see his rerevence." He called, but his reverence was not at home. "Then, upon my word," said Yorkshire, "the Very Rev. Michael is a good man, and though I never go to Mass, nor never will, I hope, I'll send him a few pounds—he deserves assistance."—*Messenger.*

The Dispensary Committee of the Frenchpark district have raised the salary of their medical officer, Dr. O Donohoe, from £75 to £100, conditional upon his residing within the district.

Waterford.

Professor Sullivan concluded his very entertaining and instructive course of ten lectures on the Chemistry of Food, in the Town Hall, for the benefit of the Mechanics' Institute. His concluding lectures were on "Warm Drinks," in which he gave—with an ease, fluency, and elegance of diction solely belonging to the accomplished scholar, who aims less at popular applause than imparting to his audience the subject which he treats of—a very elaborate, very amusing, and very instructive historical sketch of the origin of the use of tea, coffee, and chocolate amongst the Chinese; how it is used by them, grown, and prepared for European markets, with a useful dissertation on the use and abuses of this extensively-patronized beverage, and the many purposes for which it is made subservient by the natives of China, in commerce and in feasting. The chemical composition of tea was clearly described by Professor Sullivan, and after listening to his easy method of imparting the vast information he possesses, we could not help thinking how fortunate the students of the Catholic University are in the possession of one so clear and able. —*News.*

A splendid four-masted steamship, called the Cuba, burthen 2,500 tons, breadth of beam 33 feet, depth of hold 18 feet, was launched from the Neptune foundry. The Cuba is intended for the St. Petersburg trade; and, strange to say, that when launched she had her boilers and steam engines on board, so that, if necessary, the fires could have been lighting, steam up, and the machinery in full operation when the noble ship glided, as it is called, into her "native element." The launch was exceedingly pretty, and was witnessed by a large number of spectators. The Cuba, however, is but one of the many magnificent ships built in this now justly celebrated foundry, which is a credit to Waterford, as also to the industrious artizans employed therein, not forgetting the able and painstaking conductors of the establishment—Messrs. Horne & Murphy.—*Ibid.*

The Lord Chancellor has, on the reccommendations of the lords-lieutenant of the respective counties, issued the commission of the peace to the following gentlemen: Edward Croker, Esq., of Ballynagard, county Limerick; John Warburton, Esq., of Caherville House, Golden, county Tipperary; Francis Wise Low, Esq., of Kilshane, same; Thomas Shaen Carter, Esq., county Mayo; John George Adair, Esq., of Glanveagh, Churchill, Letterkenny, county Donegal; George Thomas Cleather Smyth, Esq., Spamount, Dunkerrely, ditto; John Arnott, Esq., for the borough of Cork; Robert J. E. Mooney, Esq., of The Doon, Ballinahoen, Athlone, King's Co.; John Ennis, Esq., M. P., Ballinahoen, Athlone, ditto; the Rt. Hon. Fred. F. Tighe, Woodstock, Inniskiogue, county Carlow; same for county Westmeath; John Rogers, Esq., Bulturbet, county Cavan; James Langrishe, Esq., Newtown Villa, county Kilkenny; Thomas Vance, Esq., Blackrock House, Blackrock, county Dublin; Henry Hamilton, Esq., of Ballymacoll, Dunboyne, county Meath.

A pauper named Whelan, an inmate of the Roscrea workhouse, met with a horrible death lately. It appears that the unfortunate woman was employed at the boiler, when she overbalanced herself, and fell into the boiling water. She was immediately extricated, but the injuries she received were so severe that she died shortly after.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

It is confidently stated that the first sod of the Meath Railway will be turned in the neighborhood of Athboy on the 21st Oct., and that eight miles of the line will be given up to the contractors on that day, that they may set to work upon it. During the progress of the works the engineer's office will be in Trim.

Captain Helsham, High Sheriff of Kilkenny, has been elected member of the African Institution of France, which includes all the great names of that country. The institution of the election is conveyed in a circular which was forwarded by the secretary to Captain Helsham.

The cost of the late Belfast investigation will fall only indirectly upon the shoulders of the unhappy ratepayers—so far, at least, as regards the largest proportion.

Instead of £3,000, we regret to find that the damage inflicted by the late floods will cost this county about £7,000.—*Tralee Chronicle.*

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

THE REDEMPTORISTS IN RATHGEROGUE AND CUSHINSTOWN.—Four of the Redemptorists—the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Plunkett, Father Petcherine, Father Joseph and Father Schneider—have been giving a mission in the parish of Rathgerogue. There are three chapels in the parish—one a new one, recently erected in Rathgerogue itself, one in Cushinstown, and one in Terrerath. The mission opened in Rathgerogue on the 10th Sept., and closed on the 20th, and commenced on the evening of the 20th in Cushinstown. Large numbers approached the Holy Communion every morning at the different Masses. The mission in Cushinstown closed on Wednesday, 29th Sept., to the great regret of the people, who will long remember with feelings of pleasure the zealous, the holy, Redemptorist Fathers.—*Wexford People.*

RECEPTION IN GOREY CONVENT.—One of those interesting ceremonies of the Catholic Church, happily of late of such frequent recurrence, namely, the reception of a young lady into the pious Sisterhood of Our Blessed Lady of Loretto, took place on the Festival of St. Michael, to whom the splendid Church of Gorey is specially dedicated. The postulant on this occasion was Kate (in religion Sister Aloysius Gonzaga), daughter of John Redmond, Esq., Millmount. The Rev. James Lacy, P.P., officiated, owing to the unavoidable absence of the Right Rev. Dr. Furlong, Bishop of Ferns. At the commencement the Rev. Wm. Murphy, C.C., Wexford, ascended the altar, and delivered an appropriate discourse.

ATHY CONVENT.—On Saturday, the 21 Oct., a most interesting ceremony took place in the parish chapel contiguous to the convent of the House of Mercy, Athy—the profession of one Catholic young lady and the reception of two others. The two ladies received were Miss Margaret and Miss Jane Burke, of Athy, and the one professed was Miss Maguire, of Rathmines, near Dublin. The Rev. Dr. Quinn, P.P., who was deputed to officiate on the occasion, celebrated Mass, and was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Murray. The ceremonies were celebrated with great solemnity and devotional feeling.

LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF THE NEW CHURCH OF ARKLOW.—On the 29th ult. the Rt. Rev. Dr. Whelan, Bishop of Bombay, at the request of the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, laid the first stone of the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Arklow, assisted by the Venerable Archdeacon Grant, P.P. of Wicklow, and a number of the clergy. The beautiful ceremonies prescribed by the Roman Ritual were fully carried out in the midst of an immense multitude who manifested the greatest reverence and order throughout.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW CHURCH OF BALLYORGAN.—On Sunday, 3d of October, his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan dedicated the new Catholic Church of Ballyorgan, diocese of Limerick. This new Church strongly contrasts with the humble thatched chapel that preceded it. It is a very massive and commodious building, and although devoid of architectural ornament, presents nevertheless a very church-like appearance, and one that is highly creditable to a rural parish.

The grand bazaar in Thurles, in aid of the Ursuline Convent of that town, opened on Tuesday, 5th inst., in the noble hall of St. Patrick's College, which was tastefully and richly ornamented for the occasion. In consequence of the indefatigable exertions of the Archbishop of Casbel and Emly, this venerable educational institution—one of the first established in this country after the penal laws—has been raised to the exalted position from which, owing to many adverse influences, it had, in some measure, declined during the years of famine and desolation with which Ireland was afflicted. His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy instituted a diocesan collection in sustainment of the Institution; his appeal to the clergy and laity was amply responded to with all the generous warmth and patriotism of the Irish heart. A very large sum was realized in Cashel and Emly, each parish vieing with his neighbor, and all stimulated by an ardent zeal to effect as much as possible for the general good of the convent, with which their proudest recollections were associated. To crown the good work the present grand bazaar was instituted. A large sum was realized.

His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam has returned from Dublin. The Rev. William Flannelly, P. P., of Ballinakill, has been translated to the parish of Crossboyne; and the Rev. Mr. Concannon replaces the Rev. M. Guinness in the curacy of Arran. The Rev. T. Haddican has been promoted from the curacy of Dunmore to be parish priest of Killereran. The Very Rev. Thomas MacHale, D.D., Professor of the Irish College, Paris, took his departure from this town.—*Tuam Herald.*

The Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty has removed the Rev. T. Brosnan from the curacy of Lixnaw and Irremore to that of Millstreet. His affability, his kind attention to the wants of the people, spiritual as well as temporal, his zeal for the glory of God and the adornment of His house, which was shown by his exertion for the improvement of the Irremore chapel, endeared him to all who knew him. All mourn his departure from among them.—*Tralee Chronicle.*

The Right Reverend Dr. Persico, Bishop of Agra, has been on a visit to Liverpool. His Lordship has officiated on several occasions at the Church of Our Lady of Reconciliation in Blackstock street. His Lordship also preached at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul.

The festival of the illustrious St. Francis of Assisium was celebrated with becoming splendor and solemnity at the Franciscan Church, Henry street, Limerick, on Monday, 4th inst. From an early hour in the morning crowds assembled at the masses of the Franciscan Fathers; and at twelve o'clock there was grand High Mass, at which the Dominican Fathers officiated. It has been for ages the custom of these celebrated orders of the church to reciprocate offices on the occasion of their principal feasts. Thus the Franciscan Fathers officiate at the feasts of St. Dominick, and the Dominick Fathers at the feasts of St. Francis. The panegyric of the great saint was beautifully preached, in a sermon of great eloquence and power, by the Very Rev. William O'Carroll, O.P., Prior of St. Saviour's, and solemn benediction was given by the Rev. James O'Carroll, O.P.—*Limerick Reporter.*

The festival of the Holy Rosary was celebrated on Sunday, 3d inst., with the usual religious solemnity, at the Church of the Dominicans. From an early hour in the morning immense crowds flocked to the Holy Communion, and more than 1,100 of the faithful testified their love of God and His Holy Mother by the devout reception of the Holy Sacrament of the altar. A solemn High Mass was sung at twelve o'clock, and at three the sermon of the Rosary was preached by the Rev. T. Healy, O.P., after which there was a procession and benediction of the most Holy Sacrament.—*Ibid.*

The Rev. John O'Brien received recently, at his collection in the small parishes of New Inn and Knockgraffan, the handsome sum of £40, the spontaneous and generous offerings of the high spirited people of these parishes.—*Ibid.*

One of those impressive ceremonies, now not unusual—the profession of a Sister of Mercy—took place at the convent of Roscommon recently. The lady who assumed the black veil on this occasion was Mrs. Archbald, in religion Sister Mary Elizabeth, daughter of O. D. J. Grace, Esq., Mantua, M. P. for this county, and relict of the late John Archbald, Esq, M.P. for Kildare. The Very Rev. Canon Dunne, P.P., Castledermott, celebrated Mass, and the Rt. Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of Elphin, received the vows, and preached a most instructive sermon. This beneficent and pious lady is about endowing a a convent at Elphin, her native town, a site for which, together with a liberal donation towards its erection, has been gratuitously presented by Mr. A. O'Connor, of Elphin House, and the new foundation will be supplied by the Rev. mother, Superioress of the convent here.—*Roscommon Messenger.*

Preparations are being made to establish a convent of nuns of the Presentation Order in Strokestown. This is an Order founded about the middle of the last century by Miss Nano Nagle, an Irish lady, whom we should more properly call an Irish saint, and is devoted exclusively to the education of the poor. The Rt. Rev. Dr. Browne has been in communication with the Very Rev. Dean M'Dermott, regarding the foundation, and the worthy Dean has consented to give up his own residence and gardens for the future convent of the devoted and holy Sisterhood of the Presentation.—*Ibid.*

A beautiful ceremony was witnessed in Paris lately, the first communion of the children of the Schools of Mercy, Rue St. James, 282. The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris celebrated Mass, and gave a truly beautiful exhortation to the children on the duties that became them. His eminence spoke with the tender heart of father and of Pontiff. Many adults were baptized.

His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop has returned to London, and, we are happy to add, in good health. His Eminence had spent the last few days with Lord and Lady Campden, at Broadway, Worcestershire. His Eminence visited the Convent of the Holy Sepulchre, Newhall, Chelmsford.—*Weekly Register.*

In the Cathedral of Troyes one hundred young girls recently assumed the Habit of the Sœurs de Bon Secours, and devoted themselves for life to the care of the sick. The Abbe Bozard was delegated by the Bishop to officiate on the occasion.

The profession of Miss Margaret Hayes, daughter of Mr. Joseph C. Hayes, of Dingle, took place on Monday, 4th inst., in the domestic chapel of the Presentation Convent. Rev. Daniel O'Sullivan, P. P., officiated, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Higgins.

The Archduke Charles Louis, youngest brother of the Emperor of Austria, has been so much affected by the death of his wife, the Archduchess Marguerite, that he intends to enter a monastery.

The Right Rev. Dr. Denvir, Catholic Bishop of this diocese, held a Confirmation here, when upwards of 230 persons, many of whom were advanced in years, were confirmed.—*Newry Herald.*

Monsignor Macaire, Bishop of Damascus, Coadjutor of the Patriarch of Antioch, has arrived in France to solicit alms for his mission. He speaks only the Greek and Arabic tongues.

Five young Chinese Christians have arrived at Suez on their way to France to be educated. They are accompanied by a Chinese Catholic priest, who speaks French and English fluently.

The last accounts from the French Catholic mission to Persia are dated from Tauris. The members of the mission were in excellent health, and were preparing to proceed to Teheran.

A conference of the Catholic clergy of the Dundalk district was held in Dundalk, at which his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Dixon, Lord Primate and Archbishop of Armagh, presided.

Father Venture, the celebrated preacher, is on the point of leaving Paris and returning to Sicily, his native country, for the benefit of his health.

A Mass has been celebrated in the chapel of the Missions Estrangeres, Paris, as a thanksgiving for the treaty with China.

Lord Petre has subscribed one hundred pounds towards the Catholic mission in India.

Domestic.

ST. MICHAEL'S PAROCHIAL FAIR.—A Fair for the benefit of St. Michael's Parochial School, Philadelphia, will be opened on the 25th inst. Fancy and useful articles will be furnished by the ladies for the tables. A large amount has been expended to refit the school and to purchase a few houses for the Brothers of the Christian Schools, who have charge of St. Michael's Parochial School. It is confidently expected that the amount realized by the Fair will liquidate the debt which is impending on the school. The congregation of St. Michael's have contributed liberally towards the erection of churches and the maintenance of charitable institutions. As the congregation is now in an embarrassed condition, it is reasonable to anticipate that the Catholics of Philadelphia will reciprocate the kindness which the congregation of St. Michael's has manifested in behalf of other churches and charitable institutions.—*Herald and Visitor.*

The Missions of Lansingburg and Waterford, N. Y., since they have been under the control of the Augustinian Fathers, are, we are happy to learn, rapidly improving. The Very Rev. Dr. Moriarty, who has been attending these Missions in connection with Rev. Fathers Meagher and Mark Crane, is now preaching and lecturing in the New England States, in aid of the churches of Lansingburg and Waterford, and, we have reason to believe, with success.—*Ibid.*

LOYOLA COLLEGE.—A change has been made in the Presidency of this excellent institution. The Rev. John Earley who founded the College, and governed it most successfully for six years, has been promoted to the Presidency of Georgetown College, and the Rev. Wm. F. Clarke, for a long period pastor of St. Joseph's Church in this city, has been placed in the presidential chair of Loyola. The removal of Father Earley from our midst is very much regretted, as his high tone and gentlemanly deportment had won for him many admiring and warm friends. Their best wishes accompany him to his new sphere of duty, and all feel confident that he will grace the station he fills. His successor brings to his new position the ripe scholarship and firm administrative talents, which give a guarantee that sound knowledge and good training will continue to characterize the alumni.—*Baltimore Catholic Mirror.*

CATHEDRAL IMPROVEMENTS.—For some weeks past we have seen workmen busily employed on the Cathedral. They are puting a new tin roof upon it, which will be a great improvement. Every Catholic in the city and diocese rejoices at any thing that is done to benefit that venerable temple, around which cluster so many pleasant reminiscences, and with which is connected the most important events in the history of the Catholic religion in America.—*Ibid.*

VISITING BISHOPS.—Several of the Bishops who attended the Fifty-Year Jubilee at Mt. St. Mary's College have passed through Baltimore, returning to their respective homes. We also noticed that Bishops O'Connor and Lynch were amongst us. Bishop Elder, of Natchez, is still here, endeavoring to raise some funds to pay the most pressing debts which now encumber his diocese.—*Ibid.*

CONVERTS.—During the last week the Bishop received into the Church two adults of intelligence, and belonging to the higher walks of society. Men of intelligence are fast becoming weary of the endless changes and constant uncertainties of Protestantism, in which human opinion takes the place of abiding faith. All should pray fervently that the good work may continue to go on till all will be gathered to the "one fold of the one shepherd."—*Louisville Guardian.*

CATHEDRAL OF COVINGTON.—The Jubilee exercises and retreat of this congregation commenced on Sunday, the 24th inst. The Rev. Fathers Hecker, Hewit, Deshon and Baker—Missionary Priests of St. Paul—will conduct the exercises.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.—We observe that the Catholic Church of this city is being enlarged to accommodate an increased congregation. Carpenters are at work, and Father Feltin with his coat off among the workmen.—*Houston Republic.*

The Festival in aid of the Lawrence, Mass., Catholic Friends' Society, Oct. 15, was one of the largest, most orderly, cheerful, and social gatherings ever assembled within the City Hall. The choir connected with Rev. Mr. Taaffe's Church, under the well directed leadership of Mr. and Mrs. Fitz, sang some very fine songs, indeed; among others, a splendid piece entitled, "The Tramp Chorus," which was only equalled by the soul-stirring music of Gilmore's Promenade and Quadrille Band, without question the most inspiring and delightful music to make merry in and dance to, that could be obtained in the United States. We doubt not, all the participants in this well-conducted festival will be apt to remember it as one of those *good times* which only *come* now and then.—*Lawrence Sentinel.*

Among the many handsome buildings going up in Springfield, Ill., none will contribute more to its adornment than the elegant church edifice which the Catholics of that city are erecting. It will be the largest in the city, and in point of architectural merit will probably excel all others. Mr. Fitzgibbon, the pastor of the Church, deserves much credit for the zeal and energy with which he has prosecuted this work, which he has done thus far without calling on the liberal subscribers. To enable him to get it covered in by the close of the season he hopes that the subscribers will lend him assistance by meeting their subscriptions at as early a date as possible.

The Catholic population in the diocese of St. Paul is estimated at 50,000.

DINNER TO CAPTAIN COURTENAY AND THE OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.—Captain Courtenay and the officers of the Galway steamship Indian Empire were entertained by their friends at the St Nicholas Hotel in this city on the evening of Friday last. Capt. Courtenay was the first who crossed the ocean between New York and Galway, and his ship was the pioneer of the rest of the vessels of the line. The success which has thus far attended the enterprise, and the high promises which are held forth of still greater success, has deservedly rendered this one of the most important line of steamers which ply between the Old and New Worlds. It was to testify their high appreciation of his qualities as a man and of his abilities as a commander that the friends of Captain Courtenay assembled last evening to do him honor. The company numbered about twenty, among whom, besides the honored guest of the evening, were Mr. Persse, Mr. Wyckoff, Mr. Noah, Lieutenant Colonel Butterfield, of the Seventy-first Regiment; Mr. Roberts; Captain McMahon, of the Fourth Regiment; Mr Holland and several others. When ample justice had been done to the good things provided by the host, Mr. Coleman, the company indulged in speech making, and in the interchange of friendly sentiments. The first toast was to Captain Courtenay and the officers of the steamer Indian Empire, to which the captain responded in a few brief and appropriate remarks. He spoke of the success which had thus far attended the line, and expressed the belief that it would one day do the principal carrying trade between England and America. The name of Galway, which had been as little known as Sebastopol before the great siege of that city, would be as famous as Southampton, or any of the well known ports of the Old World. Already the town of Galway had felt the effects of the establishment of the line, from the renewed enterprise and energy which it had infused into the people. With the many advantages which it possessed as a commercial port, and the improvement which the government intended to make, in the form of a breakwater, it would soon take its station among the first cities of the world. At the close of Captain Courtenay's remarks, brief speeches were made by Mr. Butterfield, Mr. Wyckoff, Mr. Burroughs, Captain McMahon and other gentlemen. The evening passed over quite pleasantly, and it was about midnight when the company broke up.

DEATHS.

October 2, in Grenville street, Dublin, Elizabeth, relict of James D Arcy.

September 26, at Anneville, North Circular road, the Rev. David Crowley, aged 80.

October 2, at Ballybrack, Wm. Henry, of Mountjoy square, aged 76 years.

October 3, in Dawson street, Dublin, Wm. Tuthill, in his 82d year.

October 5, at Leinster road, Rathmines, Mrs. Jane Monks.

October 2, at Herbert place, Irishtown, Mary, daughter of Mr. John Gillespie.

September 22, at the Club House, Kildare, Bryan Clancy, aged 77 years.

September 25, in Cork, John Watson Robinson, late Captain of the 9th Regiment.

September 25, at Mallow, Matthew H. Braddell, M.D.

September 27, at Galway, Henry R. Macauley, Sub-Inspector of Constabulary.

September 27, in Cork, James M'Carthy, late of Evergreen.

September 27, at Harristown, county Wexford, aged 80 years, Catherine, relict of Robert Furlong.

September 28, in Cahir, at an advanced age, Edmund O'Meara.

September 28, at Longford, Mrs. Ellen M'Cann, relict of John M'Cann, of Granard.

September 29, at Kilincarrick, county Wicklow, Marian, wife of E. Hayes, Q.C., Solicitor-General.

September 29, at Westport, Mayo, the wife of Dr. Francis Woodhouse.

September 29, at Craignamanagh, county Kilkenny, Catherine, wife of Mr. Edward Hughes, of that town, and mother of the Rev. James Hughes, of Maynooth College.

September 30, at Elsinore Lodge, county Sligo, Kathleen, daughter of Baptist Kernaghan.

September 30, at Downpatrick, Robert Forde, M.D.

July 31, at Shanghai, Thomas N. Wight, late of the Moate, Belfast.

At Six-mile-bridge House, Ann, widow of William Ievers, of Mount Ievers, county Clare.

October 1, at Belfast, Charlotte Augusta, wife of James Strachan, Manager of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.

October 2, Mrs. O'Donnell, widow of James O'Donnell, of Cronvanan, county Clare.

October 3, of scarlatina, in the 34th year of her age, Millicent Martha, wife of Robert Martin, Kilbroney, Rostrevor.

October 4, at Kilmurry, county Kilkenny, Mrs. Mary Hanrahan, wife of David Hanrahan, aged 78 years.

October 4 at Fortwilliam, Belfast, Richard Langtry.

At Mullavilly Glebe the Rev. Edward Atkinson, incumbent of Mullavilly, county Armagh.

On the 29th september, suddenly, at Rathmines, Dublin, Thomas Hawkesworth Ledwich, M. R. I. A., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, Surgeon to the Meath Hospital.

September 25, at Channon Rock, county Louth, in the 26th year of her age, Ann, daughter of Mr. Patrick Conlan.

September 27, at the residence of his father, in Parsonstown, Mr. James Ridler, in the 23rd year of his age.

September 24, at his residence, Behamore, county Tipperary, James Fleetwood, aged 66 years.

At Ratndowney, Mrs. Catherine Langford, aged 35 years.

September 24, after a long and tedious illness, William James Maillard, Dublin, late of Dunestort, Queen's County, son of Major Maillard, late of the 15th Royal Irish, and grandson of the late Rev. Silvel Stubber, of Moyne, Queen's County.

September 29, Bernard M'Garry, of Ashtown, co. Dublin.

September 21, at Garvaghy, county Down, Sarah Cherry, widow, in the 105th year of her age.

At Bridge street, Dungarvan, Dr. Quin, at an advanced age.

NATIONAL FESTIVALS.

[*From the Nation.*]

Nothing is so instrumental in preserving the national character of a people as a healthy adherence to those time-honored customs which so invariably reflect and illustrate the nature and peculiarities of race. Manners insensibly change or are modified by the course of events through which a people pass; but their festivals and recreations are found to outlast laws, institutions, and governments—because they are commonly interwoven with some immutable elements of the general feeling, or are perpetuated by the circumstances of climate and locality. The genius of the noblest races has invariably mirrored itself in their amusements and ceremonies. The Olympic Games and Greek drama embodying that love of physical energy of mental excitement and elevation which distinguished that splendid people, outlived for many ages their period of mundane power—were transferred with them to Constantinople and Asia, and were continued and enjoyed in later centuries, when the Greek fleet and phalanx had only an existence in the annal of the historian. Those of Rome, in which the practical genius of the people was displayed, which were symbolic of war and agriculture, were similarly perpetuated long after the barbarian has settled beside the Tyber. The Spanish bull-ring is a relic of the Roman amphitheatre, strangely conserved by a Catholic people, and typifying their Pagan past, while their drama, more than any other, is infused with the Christian spirit, and stamped with the age of chivalry. The second order of amusements—those less elevated and more homely—have been equally guarded by the peoples of Europe. France has its village festivals, devoted to dancing and music, no less than its national drama; the fairs of Antwerp and Bruges are still thronged with a sea of holiday people who climb poles and run races for prizes—who parade the city at night chanting choruses of old Flemish ballads, and the bonfire still blazes on the bridge, and the horses and belfries are still hung with festive lanterns, though, as in opulent days, the ox is no longer roasted or the fountains set running with wine in the public squares.

The higher the qualities of a race the nobler the character of their national festivals and amusements; and from the earliest recorded periods those of the Celtic peoples have been distinguished by a certain peculiar grace and elevation. Until the last three hundred years, wherever the race has preserved its purity, as in Ireland, Wales, and Brittany, poetry and song have formed their special delight, and their principal festivals have been of an essentially intellectual nature. Among them the poetic contest was by far the most popular institution and agreeable recreation. Every district had its bards, whose duty it was to versify the history of the country, to celebrate the actions and lives of its mighty men, to compose war songs, panegyrics, even satires; and periods of the year were set apart when the poets of various districts and provinces met together, recited their compositions, and were awarded the prizes due to their respective merits. Even so late as Louis the Fourteenth's time some remnant of this national Celtic custom was observable in Brittany, though many ages have elapsed since such festivals were held in Ireland or Wales. Just now, however, a movement is being made to restore this as well as other National institutions and customs. A grand Eisteddfod or Gathering has been held in the Vale of Llangollen, its object being to promote "the study and cultivation of the poetry, music, and general literature of the Cymri, to preserve the Welsh language, to encourage native arts and manufactures, and to rescue from neglect and oblivion the national usages of the Principality." Prizes to the amount of £500 have been awarded to the successful candidates—to those who have produced the best compositions in poetry and history—who have succeeded in realizing the ancient costume, who have rescued from oblivion some old custom, handed down by tradition, or excelled in the department of native art or manufacture. Thousands of visitors from all parts of England are said to have attended this festival, which has gone off in the most successful manner.

In restoring this national festival the Welsh have set an example to the great Celtic brotherhood, which is worthy of all praise, and which the Irish people might easily and should certainly emulate. They also have their national festivals, bardic and other, which now, unhappily, exist only in records, but which, were they restored, would have an incalculable effect in elevating and beautifying the national life—tending at the same time to unite the people, and to develope their intellect and resources. The Welsh have already an extensive literature printed in its original Cymric tongue, and numerous translations from European works are being disseminated through all their towns and villages. By this means their language is preserved, and when this is the case there is no fear that their nationality should be lost. By restoring, with some modifications, the ancient costume which is both more comfortable and picturesque than that at present in use, they are acting in the same laudable direction, and we find that prizes have been allotted to those who have appeared more elegant and tastefully dressed in the ancient habit, the materials of which have been manufactured in the principality. Let us hope that this subject will be agitated throughout this country with a similar national purpose. It is only necessary to make a beginning, and the attractive nature of the movement will ensure its success. We will return shortly to this important subject, and offer a few suggestions as to the particular Irish festivals and customs which should be resuscitated—the organization requisite for starting this project, and the localities in which the bardic and other entertainments should be held.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

FRANCE.

A sad event took place lately in the Champs Elysees. The Wallachian Prince Gregoire Ghika was returning from the Barriere de l'Etoile in an open carriage, when at the Rond-Point the horses took fright, and dashed off towards the Avenue Montaigne. The Prince imprudently jumped out, and falling on the pavement, headforemost, he was taken up senseless. Being removed to his residence, in the Rue Tronchel, he expired in the course of the same evening, without having uttered a word. This death is precisely similar to that of the Duke of Orleans. The coachman, who was thrown off his seat, received some injury, but nothing likely to prove dangerous. Prince Gregoire Ghika was named Hospodar of Moldavia in 1849, in the room of Prince Stourdza, who had abdicated in consequence of the events of 1848. He was afterwards forced to fly on the invasion of the Principalities by the Russian troops, and went to Vienna. He was only 35 years of age, was a highly educated and most intelligent man. His funeral took place the following day. The religious service was performed according to the rites of the Greek Church, at the Prince's late residence in the Rue Trouchet. It was attended by several distinguished personages, among whom was remarked the Turkish Ambassador. The *cortege*, which consisted of a hearse drawn by six horses, and followed by 12 mourning coaches and several private carriages, proceeded to the Cemetery of Pere la Chaise.

It appears that besides the works undertaken at Cherbourg and Brest, others are to be executed in all the other Atlantic ports. Plans have been drawn out, and credits fixed, for putting all of them in a respectable state of defence. The sums which are to be expended for Havre will amount to about 150 millions, of which 80 will be at the charge of the Minister of Marine, and 70 of the port. The town of Havre will nearly realize the necessary sum by the sale of the land. The military port of Dunkirk will be put into a state of defence by the outlay of 17,000,000f.; and 7,000 000f. are to be devoted to Dieppe; and 1,800,000f. to Fecamp. Works will be afterwards executed at Calais and at Boulogne.

The fashionable world at Paris—at least, so much of it as has returned to town—is talking of nothing but the approaching marriage of Marshal Pelissier. The Marshal is said to have written a letter to her Majesty the Empress thanking her in the warmest terms for bestowing upon him the hand of her fair relative, and breathing in every line the most devoted attachment to the Imperial dynasty. The bridegroom has received gorgeous presents from most of the crowned heads in Europe for the future Duchess de Malakoff. The Sultan is said to have eclipsed all his brother Sovereigns by the magnificence of his gift. It is a tiara of Diamonds, in the centre of which is fixed a pearl of immense size, the value of which is estimated at two millions of piastres.

The Empress Eugenie is said to be an accurate markswoman, rifle in hand. In the Department du Nord (the West Riding of France) the ladies have scorned conventional formalities, and in the list of game licenses several of the leading lady fashionables at Valenciennes have taken out a shooting warrant, and fill their reticules with red-legged partridges.

It is confirmed that two French men-of-war have gone to the Tagus to support the demand of the French Minister at Lisbon for compensation for the seizure of the French vessel, Charles Georges, while transporting negroes to the West Indies.

The chess match between Morphy and Harrwitz was suddenly closed, the latter being unable to proceed, owing to illness. The state of the game at the close was Morphy 5, Harrwitz 2, drawn 1.

Accounts of the great commercial catastrophe at Lille has been received in Paris. A magistrate at Lille had granted a warrant for the arrest of the principal of a house there, an eminent manufacturer.

Mr. Montigny, French Consul at Shanghae, has been promoted to Consul-General of China, at the new port of Tien-tsin.

The prelate who is placed at the head of the French Mission in China is to be raised to the rank of Cardinal.

ENGLAND.

Elopement of a Jewess.—Quite a commotion has been produced amongst the Jewish community in Bristol, in consequence of the elopement of Miss Gertrude Isaacs, daughter of Mrs. Isaacs, of Pritchard street, Portland square, who quitted the maternal roof for the purpose of uniting herself in marriage with a Christian, Mr. Edward Taylor. Miss Isaacs left her home in the morning ostensibly for the purpose of executing some commission for her mother, by whom her return was for several hours anxiously expected. Nothing transpired to show the real motive which had influenced her, until a note was received from her stating that she had been united in wedlock to Mr. Taylor, asking forgiveness, and assigning as a reason her conviction that her parent would never have given her consent to the match.

Public Drinking Fountains.—The corporation of Sunderland are at present erecting public drinking fountains in their borough, in the principal thoroughfares, at the railway stations, and in the public park. Those which are fixed against the walls are made of cast iron, enamelled on the inside; the design is exceedingly neat, and is surmounted by the borough arms. Eight fountains are at present in course of erection, but the number will shortly be increased. The cost of each fountain is about £5. The late Mayor of Chester, Peter Eaton, an extensive brewer there, has placed, at his own expense, in different parts of the town, public drinking fountains, from which the wayfarer may slake his thirst, a neat bowl being attached to each fountain for the convenience of drinking. This supply of pure water has been found of great advantage to the working classes.

Mortality in the English Army.—An investigation by Mr. Nelson, a distinguished actuary, has revealed the fact that in susceptibility to disease of the respiratory organs, the British soldier, hitherto considered a model of health and vigor, "is more fragile than a boarding school girl." The investigation shows that consumption prevails in the army to an extent made known by no other series of observations within the whole range of vital statistics. Diseases of the respiratory organs cause sixty per cent. of the entire mortality. The cavalry regiments suffer less than the infantry, and the infantry of the line less than the foot guards. Intelligent minds are endeavoring to find out the causes. Improper dress, over-crowded barracks, and want of proper exercise are named as probable causes.

Visit of Mr. John Bright.—Mr. Bright has now arranged to visit Birmingham in the last week of October, and address his constituents in the Town Hall. It is probable that the new Reform Bill will be the principal topic of his address.

Good News for Widows.—There were more widows married within the last six months in England and Ireland than within the former six years.

An English beggar-boy, some ten years of age, ignorant of the art of reading, bought a card to put on his breast, and appeared in the public streets as a "Poor widow with eight small children."

Mr. John Van Buren has arrived from the Continent, and is staying at Fleming's Hotel, Piccadilly. After a brief visit to Ireland, Mr. Van Buren returns to the United States.

SCOTLAND.

Ophelia Left out of the Play.—Among the curiosities of royal life it may be worth while to state that, though the Mayor of Leeds gave up his mansion to the Queen, and spent £10,000 in entertaining her, his lady was not allowed to dine with her or even see her. The Mayor himself had commenced his dinner with a neighbor, when he was commanded to dine with the Queen; but the lady was not admitted to her own house to sit at her own table.

The Sons of Burns.—The worthy sons of Scotland's national bard are at present at the fashionable Stirlingshire Spa, Bridge of Allan. A correspondent states that they are both among the most enthusiastic bowlers to be seen daily exercising their skill on the public green, at the Westerton Arms Hotel.

SPAIN.

Interesting Historical Question.—The Royal Academy of History has offered a premium of $600 for an essay that shall set off the site of ancient Munda, the ground whereon was fought the battle between Cæsar and the sons of Pompey, that decided the fate of the world, and it is said that some of the most learned men of Spain have entered into competition for the reward. There are explorers already, it is said, going over the country, giving the subject the most exact scientific attention.

A considerable sum of money was raised some time ago by the admirers of the celebrated painter Murillo, for the purpose of erecting a statue to his memory in one of the public squares of Seville. It appears that the expenses will be much beyond the amount of subscriptions received, and by way of raising money a number of valuable paintings have been sent in to be raffled for, and some of the best among the Andalusian artists have engaged to paint others for the same purpose. Some persons of high rank are mentioned among the artists who have had recourse to this method of honoring the memory of the great painter.

The elections absorb almost entirely the attention of the public, and active preparations are now making by all parties. A royal decree fixes the elections for the 31st October. The garrison of Madrid is 15,600 strong.

The *Gazette* publishes a royal ordinance authorizing the Government to receive tenders for a line of packets to run between the Peninsula and the Antilles—the tenders to be adjudicated on the 3d of February next.

A semi-official journal says the Government is about to have built four large and eight small steamers and thirty-two screw gun-boats, for the suppression of piracy in the Philippine Islands.

ITALY.

Advices from Nice state that Austria will this year concentrate at the camp of Somma, near Lake Maggiore, a much larger number of troops than usual—namely, 12,000 infantry, 2,500 cavalry, and 88 pieces of artillery. Count Giulay will command in chief.

The Pope held a private consistory on the 27th ult., in which he proposed candidates to the metropolitan churches, fifteen cathedrals, and seven bishoprics. His Holiness has visited the exhibition of cloth and silks in the capitol, and has promised to visit one of the flowers and fruits, which is to be held in the course of October.

The *Indipendente* of Turin declares the visit of Prince Napoleon to Warsaw to be an event of great political importance, as being, it thinks, the prelude of an alliance between France, Russia, and Piedmont, hostile to Austria.

BELGIUM.

A letter from Brussels says: "We are in the midst of the celebration of the September *fetes*, as they are called, which are the anniversary of Belgium becoming independent, and which therefore always awaken much gratifying feeling, especially among true Catholics, as the casting off the Protestant yoke of Holland was the dawn of a new era for religious, together with social liberty. Everything is going quietly on, both parties avoiding the making any noisy efforts, and religion is therefore silently pursuing her untiring course, and seizing every opportunity of doing good and counteracting evil."

In the destruction by fire, of that venerable building, the Antwerp Exchange, the crash of the ironwork and glass of the matchless cupola was a main feature in the catastrophe—it was heard six miles off. The roof measured fifty-three yards, and its construction 1,400,000 lbs. of iron and 600,000 lbs. of glass were used, the whole mass being supported by twelve cast iron pillars fixed against the walls. The cost of its erection was £18,400. The Bourse stood in the very centre of Antwerp. It was built at the dawn of the Reformation, in 1631, and in it, for a considerable time, a large portion of the trade of the world was carried on.

The population of Brussels and of its suburbs now amounts to 300,000 souls, not inclusive of foreigners, who generally number 10,000. The metropolis of Belgium is the eighth in order amongst the European capitals, and the twelfth, taking into account the capitals of the entire world.

HOLLAND.

The Jansenist Bishops have elected a successor to their late Archbishop. At the Chapter at which the election was made there was a warm debate as to whether the usual application should still be made to Rome, for dispensation and confirmation, under the entire alteration of circumstances occasioned by the advent of the new hierarchy. The whole body of clergy were consulted; and, by a vast majority, it was resolved to continue the anciett practice. The usual application was therefore made; and the Prelate-elect sent the ordinary profession of faith. No answer having been received, the consecration was to take place in the church of St. Gertrude at Utrecht, on Tuesday, St. Matthew's Day.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna.—A letter of the 22d September, in the Breslau *Gazette*, says: "The Austrian *Gazette* was seized yesterday for an article relative to the governmental question of Prussia. It is very seldom that the Vienna journals are seized, because before they are worked off in a general way, they communicate the proof sheets of each number to the police, and the editors are thus enabled to remove any passages which may be pointed out as objectionable. The seizure which has now taken place is doubtless therefore by order of the superior authority."

The Government is actively engaged in fortifying the harbors it possesses in the Adriatic. The works at the harbor of Pola, 68 3-4 miles from Trieste, are already completed. They comprise noble building slips, dry and graving docks, storehouses, and, in a word, all that is requisite for the building or fitting out of ships. A fine screw steamer, Der Kaiser, has just been launched; another, similar to the Bretagne, is about to be laid on the stocks; it will be called Œsterreich. As soon as it is completed another will be commenced, the Court of Vienna being desirous of having five screw line-of-battle ships by the end of 1860. The fortifications of Pola are to be commenced forthwith.

The Vienna *Gazette* publishes a new law concerning military conscriptions, limiting the term of service to seven years instead of eight, and including the nobility.

Baron Ward, originally a Yorkshire groom, subsequently Prime Minister of Parma, has died at Vienna.

The reduction of the Austrianarmy has commenced. Four sections of the superior command of the army has been dissolved.

The Cholera in Sweden.—Letters from Stockholm state that the cholera is raging there. On the 18th ult. there were 74 new cases and 31 deaths. Up to that date there had been altogether 511 cases and 217 deaths. The authorities had ordered that the dead from cholera should be buried beyond the city walls.

A letter from St. Petersburgh states that the Grand Duke Constantine is about to make an excursion in the Mediterranean, in cammand of a portion of the Russian fleet.

A bronze statue to the memory of Frederick VI., King of Denmark, has been erected at Copenhagen. It represents the king in uniform and bareheaded.

A large caravan of Russo-Greek missionaries started under the Archimandrite Goori for Pekin. Russia will be first in the field of conversion.

HOME MISCELLANY.

Bayard Taylor as a Printer.—The editor of the Plymouth (Ill.) *Locomotive*, who was a printer in the same office where Bayard Taylor "served his time," tells some interesting reminiscences of the great traveller: "We had the honor to succeed him in our term of 'devilship' in the *Village Record* office, Westchester, Chester County, Pa. We well remember the time when he started out on his first 'tramp,' with his small satchel containing a change or two of linen, and with fifty cents in capital. The apprentices in those days had to carry the papers through the country on horseback, and our route was just past his father's house. We do not know of a single time, through rain or shine, that old Mr. Taylor did not meet us at the end of the lane with a happy smile, wishing us a good day, and as we would hand him the *Weekly Record*, he would remark, 'a fair exchange is no robbery,' filling one side of our saddle-bags with nice apples and grapes. He was a member of the Society of Friends. With his little farm and family around him he was a happy man indeed. He used to inquire anxiously after Bayard, and said, 'he liked to ramble around too much; he was not steady enough.' Little he knew then that his son Bayard, the printer's apprentice, would be one day quoted as the greatest travelling historian that America could boast of."

Churches in Baltimore.—There is scarcely a city in the Union which contains a larger number of churches in proportion to its population than Baltimore, which is generally estimated at 235,000. The number of these sacred edifices, many of which are noble specimens of architecture, is 150, and are owned and occupied respectively as follows: Protestant Episcopal, 19; Presbyterian, 15; Roman Catholic, 18; Methodist Episcopal, 42; Methodist Protestant, 5; African Methodist Episcopal, 5; Baptist, 9; Christian Church, 1; Lutheran, 9; German Reformed, 5; Constitutional Presbyterian, 1; Associate Reformed (Independent), 1; Evangelical Association, 4; Seamen's Union Bethel, 1; Friends, Orthodox and Hicksites, 3; Universalist, 1; Unitarian, 1; Swedenborgian, 1; Hebrew Synagogues, 8; and United Brethren in Christ, 1. In attendance upon these churches are 137 priests and ministers. In addition to the above, there are now in course of erection seven churches, all of which are spacious and costly, which will make the aggregate 157. It will be perceived that the number of ministers is 13 less than the number of church buildings. This is partially accounted for by the fact that in a number of instances a Methodist Episcopal clergyman is required to attend to two places of worship.

Buckwheat as Food.—M. Isidore Pierre has recently been making some investigations on buckwheat, from which we condense the following interesting results: Buckwheat cakes are equal to pure white bread as regards the phosphates or bone-making material, and nitrogenous principles which they contain, and are superior to bread in fatty matters. The general yield of buckwheat when cooked is about three times the weight of the flour used, showing that such flour will retain forty to forty-one per cent. of water. Between different batches of ground buckwheat there is a great dissimilarity of composition—one batch containing nearly seven times as much nitrogen, twenty-five times the amount of phosphates, and a hundred and fifteen times as much fatty matter, as another. The bran is the richest portion of the buckwheat, but cannot be digested by weak stomachs. The finest qualities of buckwheat flour, and the white mill dust especially, are very suitable for children and persons in delicate health, while the coarser varieties require a strong stomach and much exercise for their perfect digestion.

Evils of Great Cities.—In cities, the soul of man grows proud. He needs, at times, to be sent forth, like the Assyrian monarch, into green fields, "a wondrous wretch and weedless," to eat green herbs, and be weakened and chastised by the rain shower and winter's bitter weather. Moreover, in cities there is danger of the soul becoming wed to pleasure, and forgetful of its high vocation. There have been souls dedicated to Heaven from childhood, and guarded by good angels as sweet seclusions for holy thoughts and prayers, and all good purposes; wherein pious wishes dwelt like nuns, and every image was a saint; and yet in life's vicissitudes, by the treachery of occasion, by the thronging passions of great cities, have become soiled and sinful. They resemble those convents on the river Rhine which have been changed to taverns; from whose chambers the pious inmates have long departed, and whose walls are written over with ribaldry and names of strangers, and resound no more with holy hymns, but with revelry and loud voices.—*Longfellow's Hyperion.*

The Editorial Convention.—The second annual convention of the editors and publishers of Wisconsin concluded their business and adjourned on the 12th inst. This meeting has been a very pleasant one. All expressed themselves well satisfied with the hospitalities and kind offices of our citizens. It was an unusually large gathering of the fraternity, the whole number present being nearly one hundred. The next meeting is in Milwaukee, the third Wednesday of June. Gen. Rufus King, of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, was designated by the President to deliver the next annual address, and M. M. Pomeroy, of the Horicon *Argus*, to read the poem for the occasion.—*Wisconsin State Journal.*

Speaking out in Dreams—A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* tells the following in a letter from one of the springs: "An amusing incident occurred in one of the cars of the Virginia and Tennessee road, which must be preserved in print. It is too good to be lost. As the train entered the Big Tunnel, near this place, in accordance with the usual custom a lamp was lit. A servant girl, accompanying her mistress, had sunk into a profound slumber, but just as the lamp was lit she awoke, and half asleep, imagined herself in the infernal regions. Frantic with fright, she implored her Maker to have mercy on her, remarking, at the same time, 'the devil has got me at last.' Her mistress, sitting on the seat in front of the terrified negro, was deeply mortified, and called upon her—'Mollie, don't make such a noise; it is I, be not afraid.' The poor African immediately exclaimed, 'Oh, missus, dat you; jest what I 'spected; I always thought if eber I got to the bad place, I would see you dar.' These remarks were uttered with such vehemence, that not a word was lost, and the whole coach became convulsed with laughter."

Snoring.—A Western statesman, in one of his tours in the far West, stopped all night at a house where he was put in the same room with twenty strangers. He was very much annoyed by the snoring of two persons. The black boy of the hotel entered the room, when our narrator said to him, "Ben, I will give you five dollars if you will kill that man next to me, who snores so dreadfully." "Can't kill him for five dollars; but if massa will advance on the price, I'll try what I can do." By this time one of them had ceased his nasal fury. So, stepping up to the other, he woke him, and said, "My friend, you're talking in your sleep, and exposing all the secrets of the Brandon Bank, (he was a director;) you had better be careful." He was careful, for he did not go to sleep again that night.

The Staked Plains.—Recent accounts from the route to be followed by the overland mail to California are not very encouraging. The project of obtaining water on Llano Estacado, by means of Artesian wells, has proved a failure. The appropriation has been used up, and Captain Pope has abandoned his machinery and returned to his regular duty in the army. Water was reached, to be sure, in some of the borings; but it was of a very bad quality, small in quantity, and would nowhere rise nearer to the surface than one hundred and eighty feet. It is not likely that this experiment will be renewed, and travellers through this arid region, whether by railroad—that is to be, if it is ever built—or by mail wagon, and the horses to draw the same, must either carry their water, or be content to travel a hundred miles or so without drinking.

The War in Mexico.—Civil war in Mexico has produced monstrous disasters. In brief they may be summed up as follows: The desolation and abandonment of twenty or thirty towns; the banishment from their homes of at least 200,000 persons; the abandonment of hundreds of haciendas; the complete stagnation of all branches of trade and industry; the outraging of many females by the rabble soldiery; the useless employment of 50,000 persons in keeping up civil war, and their consequent demoralization; the sacrifice of $100,000,000 in money, animals, food, clothing, grain, &c., taken by force for the maintenance of the civil war, and in the property actually destroyed in consequence of these feuds.

Longevity.—On the morning of Sunday, 3d inst., there died in East Corinth, Me., a maiden lady, named Edgerly, whose age, as shown by the written record, was 117 years. She was believed to be five years older than that. The Bangor *Union* says: "She perfectly retained her faculties until within two years, her eyesight being clear enough to enable her to thread a needle as readily as any young person. She was born on Cape Cod in 1736, at which time Washington was but four years old. At the Declaration of Independence she was forty years old, eight years older than Thomas Jefferson who signed that instrument."

Punishing a Rowdy.—Gen. Ashley, candidate for Congress in Ohio, was addressing a meeting at Leipsic, in Putnam County, when he was interrupted by a gang of rowdies. At length he seized the leader of the mob by the collar, and after caning him put him out of the house. The meeting passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Ashley for the good job he had so well done, and he was not again interrupted. The next morning, to prevent arrest and detention, Mr. Ashley went before a justice of the peace, confessed that he had *battered* one of the rowdies of that place, was fined five dollars, and the citizens paid the fine.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Commerce of Cuba.—The Havana *Diario* of the 17th ult. gives the following as a complete statement of the exports of the Island for the first six months of the present year, in comparison with the same time last year:

	1857.	1858.
Sugar, boxes	471,291	590,000
Brandy, pipes	7,830	8,632
Coffee, arrobes	10,824	16,843
Wax	25,465	22,548
Honey, pure, bocayes	26,655	15,287
Honey, in combs, tres	1,678	1,1 3
Tobacco, twsited, lbs	75,886	58,258
Tobacco, in leaf	949,007	1,482,055

The Atlantic Telegraph a "Slow Coach."—The rate of travel of the comet is computed to be 150,000 miles per hour, at which rate the distance between Boston and San Francisco round Cape Horn (10,000 miles) would be accomplished in four minutes, or between New York and Liverpool in one minute and six seconds. The telegraph did well to break up.

Wool Growing in California.—The San Francisco papers say that the wool business in California at the present day is one of immense importance, and its steady and rapid increase promises to place it ere long at the head of its articles of export. The *Bulletin* contends that California, in a few years, will produce wools equal to the finest Australian, so desirable in the European markets. It is supposed by parties competent to judge that the clip of the present year alone will reach a million and a quarter pounds.

Clergyman Killed by Lightning.—The Rev. S. N. Evans, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Lane, De Kalb County, Illinois, was instantly killed by lightning, a few yards from his own door, on the 30th ult. He was struck on the head, the fluid tearing his hat in pieces, crisping the hair around his neck, passing out under the chin, then striking the breast and descending to the ground. The form of a key he carried was distinctly impressed on the pocket, and a hole like a bullet hole was pierced through the sole of the shoe.

A Jewish Military Company.—A Norfolk (Va.) paper states that a new military company will be shortly raised in that city, to be composed entirely of Jews. The number already enrolled amounts to thirty, which will probably be doubled. It is the first time we have heard of this class of our population turning their attention to military pursuits in time of peace, but, as in the days of David there were mighty men of valor among the Jewish nation, we presume that the spirit which animated their forefathers still exists among them.

Discipline at Sea.—Captain Pearson commands the Pacific mail steamship John L. Stevens. It is stated that no sooner does his vessel leave port than he assigns to each passenger a position in one of the life-boats, and the men are enrolled into a boat guard and drilled each day in all the minutiæ of launching the boats, &c. The idea has proved a popular one on the Pacific side, and may passengers have been known to wait at both ends of the route for his ship in preference to any other vessel.

Washington Monument in Philadelphia.—It is proposed to erect a colossal equestrian monument to Washington, in the centre of Washington square, in that city, at a cost of $75,000, this monument to be made of bronze upon a massive granite pedestal, standing in a miniature lake, six feet deep, fed by fountain jets, and surrounded b y a massive iron railing.

Elections in November.—On the 1st of November, the State and Congressional elections will occur in Louisiana. On the 2d, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan and Illinois are to elect State officers and members of the thirty-sixth Congress. On the 4th, Wisconsin votes, and on the 9th, Delaware.

Wild Ducks.—The Cecil *Whig* says: "There are said to be an unusual quantity of wild ducks about the head of the bay for so early in the season. This is thought to indicate that the cold weather will set in early. The snow bird also has come, which is supposed to be another sign of approaching cold."

Decrease of Population.—The Dubuque *Times* says that by a recent census of that city, made by the district board of directors, under the provisions of the school law, it appears the total population of Dubuque is six hundred and seventy-eight less than last year.

Meteor.—A remarkable meteor, apparently one-third the size of the moon, was observed at the Toronto Magnetic Observatory recently. Its form was pear-shaped, and it burst when at an elevation of twelve degrees above the horizon.

Paulding is eighty-one, and Irving seventy-eight years of age. These distinguished authors commenced their literary career as the editors of "Salmagundi," published by David Longworth, who kept a small retail bookstore in Park Row, N. Y., the sign over which represented a man pulling a boat against wind and tide, with the motto—

"Thus we row, to and fro—
One way look, and another go."

The poetry was not considered at the time a very great effort of genius; nor would the painting have been selected by *connoisseurs* as a high order of art; but they answered the purpose for which they were designed, and attracted the attention of the town. David Longworth, a most worthy citizen, was beloved and esteemed, not only by the editors of "Salmagundi, but by every body else who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was the man who so earnestly recommended *to the pit of the Park Theatre more police officers and less peanuts.*

A letter in one of the Medical Magazines argues that the more out-door air and cheery sunshine a man can use the longer he will live. Go along any of the fashionable streets of New York, says the writer, and you will find not less than three, and often six, distinct contrivances to keep out sunshine and gladness. First, the Venetian shutter on the outside; second, the close shutter on the inside; third, the blind which is moved by rollers; then there are the lace curtains, the damask or other material, &c. In the train come the exclusion of external air by means of double sash, and a variety of patent contrivances to keep any little stray whiff of air from entering from the bottom, sides and tops of doors and windows. At this rate we shall dwindle into Lilliputs, if we do not die off sooner.—*Nashville Banner.*

H. K. Brown has lately completed a bust of Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, and is about to model a bust of General Scott.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says there is one square mile of land between Smyth and Washington Counties, Virginia, on the north fork of the Holston river, which is worth more than the whole valuation of the city of New York. The salt rock, within this mile, ranges from seventy to one hundred feet in thickness, which would yield a nett ton or forty bushels of salt to every yard it contains, or over three thousand millions of bushels, which, when manufactured, is worth from forty to fifty cents per bushel. But, presuming it to be worth twenty cents per bushel in the ground, and we have six hundred millions of dollars! to which we must add two hundred and fifty millions of tons of plaster within the same space, worth in the ground about one dollar per ton, making a total of eight hundred and fifty millions of dollars!

A notorious individual, Colm Le Bleu, who had long been the terror of St. Laudry and Calcasieu, Miss., was killed recently at the latter place. As he was approaching the hotel, four heavily loaded guns were discharged at him, lodging forty or fifty buckshot in his body. Three young men were arrested for the deed, but subsequently released, *the deed having been done by the general sanction of the community.* Le Bleu, on one occasion, forbid the Judge to hold court in Calcasieu, and actually, by pointing a pistol at him, made him leave the bench.

A number of years ago, Professor Rogers, of Massachusetts, made some experiments in the stalactitic caverns of Virginia, for the purpose of obtaining data in regard to the age of those deposits. He placed vessels in an unfrequented part of the cave, beneath drippings of various dimensions, where they remained for a period of from five to seven years. He arrives at the conclusion, as the result of his observations, that the rate of accretion is one-tenth of an inch in five years, or an inch in fifty years.

The editor of the Utica *Herald* says that he once knew a "wild" woman who cut out her own daughter in the good graces of her lover, and married him herself! To obtain revenge for this unmotherly trick, the daughter set her cap for the young man's rich father—of whom he was the only heir—and actually married him, and had two children, to the infinite annoyance of the other parties. This occurred in Onondaga Co., N. Y.

Haughwout and Co., N. Y. have received a commission from the Russian government for the manufacture of a set of silver, glass-ware, decorated china, and cutlery, to be worth, in all, about twelve thousand dollars. These articles are for the use of the Grand Duke Constantine. Similar orders from Russia have been hitherto executed in England, but never before in this country.

Governor Grimes, of Iowa, has issued a proclamation declaring that, in accordance with the decision of the Commissioners appointed for the purpose of locating the Capitol of the State of Iowa, the constitution and laws establish the Capitol at Des Moines and the State University at Iowa City. The offices of that State will be forthwith removed to Des Moines, and the next Legislature will assemble there.

Frederick Douglas, the colored abolitionist, is lecturing in Illinois. At Moline, he is reported as saying: "Why don't you republicans come out and fight under true colors? Why are you afraid to avow yourselves to be what you are? You are abolitionists in principle every one of you. Why then do you take so much pains to deny the fact?"

Washington Hunt has written a letter to a gentleman in Albany, defining his present position. He says he was honestly and earnestly in favor of a union of the anti-Democratic masses, but the action of the Republicans at their convention has rendered it impossible for conservative men to unite with them.

Twelve cast-iron columns, said to be the largest in the United States, are now in process of construction at Cincinnati. They are each fifty feet in height, four feet two inches in diameter, weigh between two and three hundred tons, and will cost about $30,000. They are designed for the State House, Madison, Wis.

An American named Eleh, murdered his wife, and gave as a reason why he committed the horrible crime, that "her hard breathing disturbed him at night, and he could not sleep, and nobody should live that kept him awake."

Mr. Leutze is in Germany, painting a picture of "Sergeant Jasper Replanting the Flag on Fort Moultrie." The sergeant is represented of life size, as scaling the fort with the recovered flag in his hand.

A Halifax paper says that a tinsmith of that place is building a wherry to contest at a regatta. It is constructed of tin, the framework merely being of wood, and is eighteen feet in length and two feet in the centre.

Miss Amanda Burnley recently sued Mr. J. Sallis, in Atlanta County, Miss., for $10,000, because he promised to marry her, and didn't, but married another lady. The jury only thought her damaged $10.

Stewart, the proprietor of the "marble halls," in Broadway, employs, in that establishment, two hundred and sixty-three clerks!

Washington Irving, though suffering constantly from asthma, is steadily engaged on the fourth volume of his Life of Washington.

A marriage was recently performed on Plymouth Rock—or what there is left of it.

The population of Texas, according to a late census, is 450,000.

Thanksgiving in New Hampshire Nov. 25.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. S., Chicago.—You will find a paper addressed to you, in the Post-office.

McD., Quebec.—A paper bearing your address lies in the Post-office.

NEW YORK TABLET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 30, 1858.

ANOTHER NEW STORY.

In our issue of November 6th we will commence the publication of the admirable work entitled: THE ART OF SUFFERING. It will be translated from the French of J. T de Saint Germain expressly for the TABLET, by a gentleman who is equally conversant with the French and English languages and who has much experience in translation. The French Press is enthusiastic in the praise of the ART OF SUFFERING, and having read the work in the original we must say that the enthusiasm of our French confreres is more than justified. The work unites the rare qualities of being so beautifully simple as to be understood by the young, and at the same time so true to nature as to challenge the admiration of the mature. Among the many testimonials which the author has received we need only give the following letter from his Eminence CARDINAL WISEMAN:

LONDON, 13th March, 1857.

To M. J. T. DE SAINT GERMAIN.

Sir:—It was only yesterday I received your letter with the good little book, the *Art of Suffering* which you were kind enough to send me; I thank you with my whole heart.

Its spirit and ideas, so eminently Catholic, will bring, I hope, consolation to many souls, and draw down the blessing of heaven on its author.

I beg you, sir, to accept the expression of my very affectionate sentiments.

N. CARDINAL WISEMAN.

Agents should send in their orders immediately.

OUR CIVILIZATION.

PROTESTANTISM and Slavery are not the only "institutions" for which we are indebted to the step-mother country. Another of her legacies—we may almost look upon it now as an established "institution" among us—is Pugilism. Having her national religion, it is not to be marvelled at that we should also adopt her national pastime. "Community of language, blood and religion" cannot fail to produce community of taste, and we are fast sinking into a provincial aping after the manners of our very enlightened parent. There are, however, degrees in everything, and as yet the Britannic admiration of gladiatorial exhibitions has not spread among our respectable classes. They have not as yet imitated the classic taste of the enlightened English aristocracy and testified to the flattering sentiments with which they regard professional bruisers by giving the sanction of their presence to fistic struggles. They leave that to rowdies, shoulder-hitters, *entremetteurs*, dispensers of bad rum and politicians by profession. They may, however, go even as far yet.

Great and unceasing are the puffs in newspapers and books written by English and by certain American authors concerning what they are pleased to call, Anglo-Saxon "civilization." But a civilization which looks upon the changing of the hands which God gave us to earn our daily bread, and to lift morning and evening towards His throne while praying that our trespasses may be forgiven us, into a deadly weapon wherewith to disfigure perhaps, murder in cold blood, for a paltry sum, a fellow creature—seems to us to have been called by a wrong name and would be much better expressed by the word barbarism.

One of these pugilistic battles was the event of the past week. It obscured everything else. Even the enthusiasm which was to have greeted a newly arrived opera singer felt the effects of it. The daily papers devoted whole pages to reports of every incident connected with the bout between two brutes in human shape. The instructors of the people and leaders of public opinion informed their readers how one of the combatants "put in" a well directed blow on the "smellers" of his antagonist, how he in turn got his "optics darkened" by the latter. They gave full and elaborate biographical sketches of the boxing brutes for the edification and instruction of the youthful generation, and to place noble exemplars before them. The reporters aired a two-day-old vocabulary of the fistic art, for which they had to "read up" Fistiana. On every corner of the street, newsboys were crying extras giving the news of the fight at different periods. In fact nothing was wanting to give the great affair the boldest possible relief. As there is no evil without a certain amount of good, New York gained something by the contest: a few days riddance of the ruffians who spread murder in our path, and fill the air we breathe with imprecations, the rowdies, gamblers, thieves and swindlers, who pollulate in taverns, who stuff ballot-boxes and assault peaceable citizens with impunity.

No better guage of the morality of our society could be found than the degree of prominence given to the disgraceful fight which took place last week on Canadian soil. What a terrible commentary on our government is the fact that one of the principals in this beastly struggle holds an office in the Customs—that he is said to be the bosom friend of an official holding a sufficiently prominent position—and that, moreover, the struggle itself was looked upon as politically important, the fighters being the respective champions of two rival sections of a political party!

The effect of such struggles as that of the past week is most fatal to the peace and order of the community. We have already remarked the imitative tendency of the minds of our youth. For months we shall have nothing but fights and rumors of fights, bar-rooms and groggeries will teem with quarrelers, and more than one tragedy like that of Stanwix Hall will make its bloody mark on the records of the remaining portion of the year. We have already the premices of the bloody crop in a fight between two partizans of the rival pugilists in a drinking saloon in Albany, the result of which was that one of them was mortally stabbed. In our Common Schools "playing prize fight" will be the order of the day for months to come, rings will be made, and juvenile eyes will be blacked, and juvenile noses bled by aspirants after the "Belt." We have remarked one characteristic of our youth, and which, no doubt, is due to the Common Schools; it is their intense desire for being in the public eye, be their notoriety worthy or infamous. Whether their portraits go before the public as the likenesses of a rival of sixteen-string Jack, or of that of a great statesman and an honest man, they care not. The one thing necessary is that they should be before the public.

Were the authorities whom the ballot-box may or may not have placed over us to take the slightest interest in those whom they are chosen to govern, they would notice this propensity for fame, be it good or evil, and as guardians of law and order, endeavor to set it right by visiting with the severest punishment the law-breaker and peace-breaker, by divesting them of every attribute of Romance, and showing them in the hideousness of their true character. But instead of this what do we find? We are assured that among the heaviest betters on the result of the contest between Morrissey and Heenan were officials both municipal and federal.

We have also to take the daily newspapers to task for the immense evil they have done in chronicling the every deed of the champion-ruffians — in placing the record in so many homes—in sowing the bad seed broadcast. It will not do to say that the people wanted it, and that it is the duty of a newspaper to supply that want. This is a lame excuse, and we were sorely surprised to find it in the *Tribune*, a journal which has heretofore distinguished itself by its courageous opposition to rowdyism and blackguardism of all descriptions. The same excuse might have been alleged by the publisher of the obscene newspaper which was seized sometime since and its editor imprisoned. We have no doubt but it supplied a want that was felt in certain circles in this city. The admission that the public take such an interest in pugilism, rowdyism and the like, is certainly a painful avowal for an American journalist, and a striking exemplification of what Anglo-Saxon civilization, Protestantism and Common Schools have brought us to.

A LITTLE MORE PROTESTANT INTOLERANCE.

OUR attention has been called to another piece of Protestant intolerance to which we will also call that of our readers. This time it is not in Sweden, but in the enlightened North American Colonies of her Majesty Victoria, by the grace of God, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith.

There is, in Western Canada, a small town to which is given the name of Howick. But if the town be small, the people are big in defence of the faith, and so vigilant are they in guarding what, with Protestants, is like the freemason's secret — nothing, when you come to find it out—that they eschew all contact with religions which are not built up by the plumb-line of the great and royal English polygamist. A respectable tradesman who had resided some years in St. Thomas, and who had married the daughter of a respectable farmer in the neighborhood of that town, bought from the Canadian government two lots of land in Howick township on which he erected a substantial log house.

Among the residents of Howick there is it seems one liberal-minded man, a Scotchman, and with this gentleman Mr. Redmond —for that is the name of the purchaser of the lot—left money to pay off the workmen previous to his return to St. Thomas, for the purpose of making arrangements to remove his family to Howick. This worthy Scotchman, whose relations with the Catholic Redmond were reviewed with displeasure by the enlightened Protestant Howickers, received several threatening notices, and the following was nailed during the night to a tree at the corner of his fence:

NOTICE.

To all Protestants living in Howick, this notice is strictly forbidding all persons from harboring any *Papists* coming into the township, as the inhabitants of Howick will not allow *Papists* into it. I refer more particularly to you, Fairly Milne, as I understand you have both fed and lodged them. Pray take warning, and do not overshoot the mark now, as you are a man that is very much respected here. You have either to choose for your company infernal *Papists* or decent Protestants. If you are so contracted in your mind as to set aside respectable Protestants and associate more with *Papists*, do so, but your blood be upon your own head.

Yours truly, A FRIEND.

In the meantime the enlightened, religious, "decent" do-unto-others-as-you-would-be-done-by Protestants of Howick exhaled their Protestant spite by tearing down the house which Redmond had erected to be a home for himself and his family. Poor Redmond, of course, knew nothing of the mat ter, removed his family from St. Thomas, and was within two miles of the place where his house had stood, when he was met by Mr. Milne, the Scotchman of whom we have spoken. That gentleman was going to post the following letter:

HOWICK, Oct. 9th, 1858.

WILLIAM REDMOND:

Dear Sir:—I am sorry to inform you, that the week after your departure, your house was pulled down, and is now quite useless; and also that great threats were published on the trees, that none of your creed will be allowed to settle in Howick. I have had a letter sent to me through the Post-office, that it is not safe for me to have any more to do with you. One notice was put on a tree at the corner of my fence. . . . Now, sir, you see what some can think and write. I do not think it safe for John or Alexander to do any improvement on the lot. . . .

Yours with respect, FAIRLY MILNE.

The "true blues" of Howick should live in Sweden. It is a pity to deprive that liberal and evangelical country of their zeal. The manifesto of the Howickers excluding all Catholic "barbarians" from their extensive township is an admirable contrast to the late treaty with the Chinese, which opens the Central Flowery Kingdom to Christians of all denominations. Will no one be found to go and induce the "Celestials" of Howick to open their extensive township to Christians of all denominations and mankind generally?

A GOOD MOVE.

A SERIES of resolutions, passed by an Independent Adopted Citizens' Club in West Troy, N. Y., will be found in another column, and we recommend them to the attention of all adopted citizens who read our paper. A letter from an influential member of the Club states that the article on professional politicians, published in the N. Y. TABLET of the 9th inst., had no small share in rousing the people to the declaration of their future independence from party trammels by the organization of a body binding itself to no longer blindly support candidates put forward by hireling politicians for reasons of political and personal intrigue. We are happy to have had any share in inducing a respectable body of adopted citizens to assert their freedom of franchise and to pledge themselves to vote hereafter, not for a Democrat or Republican, not for a Democratic or Republican Know-Nothing, but for the most worthy men—for the most tried and staunchest defenders of the most extended civil and religious liberty for all.

The resolutions are couched in unequivocal terms, and their meaning is patent. They merit the approval and endorsement of all citizens—native as well as adopted. Did every voter, disregarding conventional titles, which are mere lures, vote only for the honest, honorable, and able men on each ticket, the reign of peculation and rowdyism would soon be at an end, the Public Treasury would no longer be weekly defrauded, fighting men would not disgrace our country by sitting in municipal or legislative halls, shameless, conscienceless, and knowledgeless judges would not make Justice either venal or ridiculous, and professional bullies and panders would not laugh at the Law with impunity.

The precaution of having two honest men, known members of the club, appointed to attend at each polling booth for the purpose of supplying the members with the proper tickets, is a most excellent and wise measure of precaution. The most gross and disgraceful frauds are perpetrated on voters at the polls by those offscourings of society who are paid by political parties to do the small work at elections.

The fourth resolution is condemnatory of the system of letting by contract the Canal repairs. This system is opposed by the club on the double ground that it is inimical both to the interests of the State and those of the mechanics and workingmen. A dishonest Canal Commissioner, say they, can let by contract sections of the Canal repairs to his relations, friends, favorites or creatures for a term of years at a certain annual amount. So thorough is the repair in which the contractor gets the Canal from the State that

during the first or second year little or no expenditure is necessitated. After the second year he may, to satisfy public opinion, do a little patching in a patchwork way, but towards the end of his term he lets the Canal repair itself and contents himself with pocketing the amount of his contract which at that period he has no inclination to diminish by performing his obligations to the State. The State's money is everybody's money, and according to the moral code of professional politicians anybody may take it without sin. The upshot is, that when the Canal is given up to the State, it is in a ruinous and dilapidated condition and the State loses three times what it is alleged is saved by the contract system, in placing the Canal in the same state of repair as when it was given to the contractor. Nor are these contractors satisfied with what they filch from the State; they must also rob the industrious mechanic, and the poor laborer, by grinding down prices to the lowest possible figure. We are informed that even at this season they have men working for them at seventy-five cents per day. The State and the people are therefore both interested in the abolition of this system which swindles them both.

The Adopted Citizens' Club appeals to adopted citizens, mechanics and workingmen throughout the State. We hope to see the example of an independent club, bound to no party, looking upon worth, knowledge, and true liberality of sentiment as the only —the indispensable qualifications for a candidate to what office soever under the government, will be followed not only throughout the State, but throughout the Union. We would wish to see our adopted fellow-citizens vote as men and not as machines. Let them come forward in each village and town throughout the Union, and make their declaration of independence, and there will be an end for ever to pot-house politicians, rowdy and swindling officials.

THE GALWAY LINE—ITS SUCCESS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS.

A FACT may be disguised for a time, its demonstration protracted, or its effect on progress, trade or commerce postponed by those whose interests it would interfere with, but sooner or later it will be recognized. The fact that the Irish port of Galway by its position furnishes the *ne plus ultra* of a transatlantic packet station has now been demonstrated and the fact is admitted. The effect has also come notwithstanding that every effort was employed to neutralize it.

Several attempts had been already made to prove to the world that Galway was within six days steam of America. Public opinion, the prejudice against everything Irish, hostile capitalists and perhaps ill-luck succeeded in frustrating them. These attempts were made moreover on a small scale, and were but sparely backed with capital. Repeated failures did not render the demonstration of the great Galway fact easier, and when it was undertaken by the enterprising Mr. J. O. Lever, even those who wished the most earnestly for his success felt secret misgivings as to the result. But notwithstanding the difficulties which beset the enterprise in the beginning, notwithstanding the fact that endeavors have been made at the other side to sink one of his vessels by running her on a rock—that, at this side, paid miscreants endeavored to destroy another by cutting her loose from the dry-dock in which she was being repaired and letting her float down the stream—spite of hostile and rival speculators in Liverpool and in New York, the New York and Galway line has triumphed, it is now a fixed fact.

It is even more than that: it is a paying enterprise. Every steamer that leaves this port for Galway is obliged to refuse both passengers and freight. A daily journal announces the fact which will glad the hearts of every friend of the Irish enterprise, that the *Prince Albert* when she left this port on her last homeward trip, was obliged to refuse nearly one hundred passengers, and more than half a cargo of freight. We congratulate our Irish friends on the unequivocal success of the line, and we also congratulate John Orrell Lever, to whose enterprise, energy and tact this flattering result is almost wholly due, on the prospect before him of receiving the well-merited recompense of his commercial talent.

The choice by Mr. Lever of the American Express Company as his agents and consignees was the master-stroke of his tact. The facilities afforded to immigrants to this country and to persons returning hence to Ireland by a concern having multiplied agents through the interior are very great. They are also protected by it from the rascality of runners by whom so many immigrants have been robbed, and this is an immense advantage. Persons emigrating from any part of Great Britain or Ireland to this country need only go to the nearest railway town and purchase a ticket, the bearer of which will be brought without further trouble to any place in America where the American Express Company has established an agency.

To tourists the Galway line also offers great advantages of which they will no doubt avail themselves. Persons going from this country to England or coming hither from the latter country will have an opportunity of visiting the principal points of attraction in the old green Isle without additional expense. This cannot fail to give all the pleasure-travel traffic to the line, and we expect that next spring every steamer of the Galway line will be crowded with those who perform the yearly European hegira of fashion.

It is to be expected that the proprietors of rival European lines will redouble their exertions in opposing obstacles to the Galway line, and the emigrant runner interest, through spite at being entirely repudiated, and their occupation, as far as Mr. Lever's enterprise is concerned, taken away, will of course join hands with hostile capitalists in order to injure the line as much as it is in their power to do. From the specimens of low spite we have lately witnessed in this very city, we have no doubt they will resort to any and every means to effect their cowardly, dishonest, and dishonorable ends. But they will lose their labor. The people have adopted the Galway line; they see the immense advantages it offers them, and they always have sense enough in the end to act according to their own interest, however capitalists may fume, fret and intrigue. The splendid passage lately made by crossing the Atlantic within six days will constitute a claim in favor of the line for governmental patronage which cannot now be ignored. Commissioners have been already appointed to inspect the harbor of Galway, to report on its facilities and the particular ameliorations needed. It is morally certain that an appropriation will be made for the building of a breakwater.

Thus the Irish enterprise, already a success, has every element and every prospect of a still greater and increasing development. Direct communication between this country and Ireland will be highly beneficial to both by removing prejudices which were the work of intermediaries, and there is matter for congratulation on both sides. It is with no ordinary pleasure that we see the much-wronged and calumniated Island, in spite of the influences which have so long been working against her, stepping forward to occupy with regard to this country, the place to which her admirable geographical position has entitled her.

IRA STOUT EXECUTED.—Notwithstanding the sympathy with which certain doubtfully moral portions of the community felt in favor of the Rochester murderer and the immense efforts made in order to procure a commutation of his sentence, he has paid the penalty of his horrible crimes. It is to be hoped that the making an example of this unfortunate wretch will not be without producing a due effect on the community in which he moved and portions of which were so lost to all sense of morality and decency as to invest him with their sympathies.

KILLING A POOR MAN NO MURDER.

AN Irish coachman was murdered in cold blood some weeks since in Pawling, N. Y., by a man named Bancroft, the brother of his employer. The employer bore testimony to the excellent character of the murdered man. The murderer, however, was allowed to escape, and no effort has been made to arrest him. He belongs to an aristocratic family, and we suppose that is the principal cause of his impunity. Governor King and the officials of Dutchess County, seem to take no interest in the bringing of the assassin to justice. No reward for his apprehension has been offered. Would this be the case were the murderer a poor Irishman, and the murdered man an American, belonging to a rich and influential family?

Is there no public spirited citizen in the neighborhood—is there no influential Irishman in Poughkeepsie, who will come forward in the cause of justice and see this cold-blooded murderer brought to trial? In this boasted land of liberty and equality, are wealth, position, influence, or a particular nationality to screen the criminal from the punishment due to his crime? We hope the citizens of Poughkeepsie will take measures to bring the officials of Dutchess County to a sense of what they owe the law and the community.

FORTUNE-TELLERS ARRESTED.—Mayor Tiemann deserves the thanks of the community for having caused the arrest of a dozen or so of beldames who ostensibly earn their livelihood by imposing on the superstition of the ignorant in pretending to unveil to them the secrets of the future. Reprehensible as their ostensible occupation is, their occult practices are infamous. The dens of these pretended sybils are traps into which ignorant and unwary girls are decoyed for the basest of purposes. We hope the Mayor will not stop in his crusade against the witches until he has lodged every one of them in the tombs. The thriving business which those women drive is neither very flattering to our national pride in the enlightenment of our people nor a very strong evidence of our morality.

FESTIVAL OF THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—The Second Annual Festival of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul will be opened on Tuesday at the City Assembly Rooms, and will be continued during the week. This Festival is held for the benefit of the poor who have ever been the special care of this admirable Society. The approach of winter should remind all those who are blest in being able to relieve their less fortunate fellows that it is particularly at that season that the poor have need of aid, and they should hasten to leave a portion of their surplus in the hands of the benevolent ladies who have undertaken the management of the Fair.

CANCEMI AGAIN.—This man who, as our readers will recollect, has already been so often convicted of wilful murder, is to have another chance for his life. A fourth trial has been granted him. It would seem from the manner in which Cancemi's defence has been conducted since the commencement that Law was solely designed to frustrate the ends of Justice.

CONFIRMATION.—More than one thousand children received the Sacrament of Confirmation from the hands of the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York on Wednesday, 20th inst., in St. Mary's Church, Grand street.

The dedication of St. Anthony's Church, India st., Greenpoint, under the pastoral charge of Rev. John Brady, of Astoria, will take place on Sunday, 31st inst. The Right Rev. Bishop Laughlin will officiate, and preach on the occasion. Service will commence at half-past ten o'clock, A. M. Tickets of admission 50 cents each. Boats leave every ten minutes from the ferry foot of Tenth street, E. R.

The steamer *Pacific* of the Galway Line leaves this port for Galway on the 2d of November, instead of the 5th, as before advertised.

CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE VIA NICARAGUA.—This Line, of which the "American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company" are proprietors, has its route through the Republic of Nicaragua, from San Juan del Norte, where the river steamers receive the passengers, without landing, in a perfectly smooth harbor—by steamboats up the San Juan River, and across the Lake of Nicaragua—where the Company have a full complement of steamboats—to the new and commodious pier 1,500 feet long, built out into the lake at Virgin Bay—thence in first class carriages, over a good macadamized road, only 12 miles in length, through an open cultivated country, which is at all seasons healthy—to the port of San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific ocean—where the passengers are received on board the steamships from the Company's wharf, and are conveyed direct to San Francisco. The office of this Company is at 3 Bowling Green, New. York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WANTED—Agents in every city and town in the Union to sell our Books and canvass for the TABLET. A small capital of twenty to thirty dollars is all that is required. As our Books are all the fast-selling popular works, good honest, industrious men can make well by them. We will give them a first-rate chance. None but persons who can come well recommended need apply.

D. & J. SADLIER & Co., *Publishers*,
164 William st., New York.

NOTICE TO PERSONS GETTING UP CLUBS.—Clubs in all cases *must* be sent to one address, unless each Subscriber pay 20 cents extra, for which we will write his name on the paper. Large Clubs of 10, 20, or 50, can have the paper sent in two or more packages directed to as many different persons, for distribution at Club prices.

☞ Agents and others will oblige us by strictly following the above rules. *We will admit of no deviation from them.*

NOW READY—First Volume of the NEW YORK TABLET, with Portrait of Archbishop Hughes, handsomely bound, containing Personal Recollections of O'Connell, by O'Neill Daunt; Elinor Preston, Maureen Dhu, &c., by Mrs. J. Sadlier; with all the current events of the past year, being a complete History of 1857-8. Price $2 50.

Mr. Thomas P. Whelan will visit the followin towns in Illinois and Iowa during the month of November: Joliet, Lasalle, Rock Island, Muscatine, Burlington, Keokuck, &c. We hope our friends will assist him in adding to our list of subscribers. Mr. Whelan will also have a good supply of Catholic Books, Beads, &c.

Mr. Michael Falvey is authorized to canvass and collect for the TABLET in Canada West. He has bills for all those indebted to us. Mr. F. has also a good assortment of Catholic books for sale.

The NEW YORK TABLET and *Metropolitan Magazine* only Four Dollars per year, payable in advance.

The NEW YORK TABLET and *Brownson's Review* only Five Dollars per year, payable in advance.

NEW AGENTS.

Canandaigua, N. Y......Martin White.
Brighton, Wis.....Nicholas Clinton.

All kinds of blank books can be had at Mr. John P. Ellis's, 120 Nassau street, New York. Those in want of such articles will find Mr Ellis's terms liberal.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, 19th instant, in the Church of the Assumption of the B. V. Mary, by the Rev. Father Keegan, EDMOND BUTLER, Esq., of Brooklyn, to KATE, eldest daughter of Mr. ANDREW FLANAGAN, of Astoria, L. I.

DIED.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 18th, 1858, at midnight, of angina pectoris, MARY AGNES RORKE, wife of Doctor Joseph P. Colgan, of that city. The deceased was a woman of rare piety and benevolence, exhibiting in all her acts that childlike simplicity and single-minded faith, which are oftenest seen in those destined for an early grave, and whose serene example appears to be presented to us for a moment and then snatched away. During her long and painful sickness she exhibited a fortitude and resignation truly Christian, and though her loss brings lasting sorrow to her husband, children and friends, her edifying death lends a holy balm to their grief. Mrs. Colgan was a native of the city of Dublin, and was only 31 years of age. Her remains were interred on Wednesday in the cemetery at Flatbush, L. I., accompanied by the numerous friends of her family, who, after witnessing the last solemn ceremonies, departed from the holy ground, better and sadder, marvelling with the poet at the decrees of Providence:

"That death a backward course should hold,
And strick the young and spare the old."

At St Catherine's Convent of the Order of Mercy, Helena, Ark., on the 2d inst., Sister ALOYSIUS (her name in the world Miss Margaret Fitzpatrick), in the 26th year of her age and third of her religious profession. She was a native of Portarlington, Queen's Co., Ireland, and came to this country in the Spring of 1851, when she entered the Convent of St. Mary's, Little Rock. She had been suffering for years from a disease of the lungs, which baffled all medical skill and finally terminated in her death. To a most amiable disposition Sister Aloysius joined a simple, tender and unaffected piety, and during her long and painful illness, displayed a spirit of patience and resignation that never allowed a murmur to escape. *May her soul rest in peace.*

Literature.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS; a Pocket Manual of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; embracing Directions for the Breeding, Rearing, and General Management of all Domestic Animals; Rules for the Improvement of Breeds; How to Insure the Health of Animals; and How to Cure their Diseases without the Use of Drugs; with a chapter on Bee keeping. By the author of "The Garden," "The Farm," &c. New York: FOWLER & WELLS.

The value of the large and expensive works of writers on the various subjects treated in this little manual, is undisputed; but there are thousands of readers who cannot well afford to buy them. To meet the wants of such is the purpose of this compact little volume of about 170 pages. It is just the thing—concise in its description, clear in its practical directions, thorough in its treatment, and reliable in its statements. The keeper of a horse, a cow, a pig, a few sheep, or a flock of fowls, turkeys, geese, or ducks will find in it all that he needs, in language that he can understand, and furnished at a price that he can afford to pay.

THE RACCOLTA; or, *Collection of Indulgenced Prayers.* By AMBROSE ST. JOHN, of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri. Birmingham Authorized Translation. With an Appendix, containing Devotions for Morning and Evening, for the Mass, &c., &c. New York: D. & J. SADLIER & Co. 1858. 18mo., pp. 598.

After the numerous complaints which have been made by prelates and critics, of the unauthorized devotions which abound in our many prayer-books, it is refreshing to see one about which there cannot possiby be any question. The *Raccolta delle Indulgenze*, of which the present work is a translation, is pre-eminently *the* Roman manual of private devotion. It is now in its thirteenth edition, and is more generally used in Italy than any other prayer-book. The use of indulgenced devotions, in preference to any others, cannot be too strongly insisted upon. To say nothing of the benefits resulting therefrom to the living and the dead, the use of them increases our faith in the Church, and binds us more closely to the Holy Father, to whom the power of granting indulgences alone belongs.

Father St. John's translation has evidently been made with scrupulous care and fidelity; and commands our admiration by the elegant simplicity and directness of its style. The authorization of the Holy Father is prefixed to the work, signed by Cardinal Barnabo, Secretary of the Propaganda, and is followed by the approbation of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. The present reprint of the English edition is made with the approbation of his Grace the Archbishop of New York. It is printed in a convenient form, on fine paper, in elegant style and with uncommon typographical correctness. It reflects great credit on its publishers.—*Boston Pilot.*

Messrs. WEBB and LEVERING, of Louisville, Kentucky, have issued the prospectus of a translation of Canon Thomas' *Short Sermons*, which they intend publishing if the number of orders they receive for the work should justify them in undertaking its publication. This work contains over one hundred short sermons on all the principal points of Christian morality, and is highly esteemed throughout Europe, but principally in France and Belgium. The Right Rev. Bishop of Bruges has spoken of the work in terms of the highest commendation. The translation will be the work of a Catholic clergyman, and will be preceded by an Introduction from the pen of the distinguished and able prelate, who so worthily presides over the diocese of Louisville. The book will be well gotten up, in a large duodecimo form, and the price will be $1 25.

[For the N. Y. TABLET.]

THE ERROR.

I sigh'd, I sigh'd for solitude,
I fled the city's glare,
Its polished smiles but hearts so rude.
All importuned me there:
Gay promenade and rich-hued flows
Of silk-bedizened belles
And dizzy waltz and scenic show
And loud orchestra's swell—
The follies that of old did please
My idle fantasy.
I pined, I pined for fields and trees,
And brooks' soft melody.

I sought the lone beach where my sighs
The plaintive wave tells o'er
That weeps its low song as it dies
Upon the callous shore.
I gazed across the curling sea
To where it kissed the sky
While a vague want incessantly
Made my full heart throb high.
A tenderness grew in my breast
For all 'neath Nature's dome
And, proud, I cried: "A noble guest
Doth make my heart his home!"
I deemed, vain girl! such feelings nigh
Did Wisdom's advent prove—
Ah me! how little wise was I,
They did but herald——LOVE.

MARY McC.

[From the Knickerbocker.]

NECESSITY.

No claims lay I unto the art
Which makes a poet's name divine:
In idle moods I weave my rhyme,
Nor hope to reach a single heart.

Where crimson blooms bend down the boughs,
And lush and green the grasses grow,
I see the brown-thrush come and go,
And hear him chant his love-sweet vows.

I know he cannot help but trill
His golden songs upon the air;
The broad earth is so grand and fair,
He cannot help it if he will.

And so I sing these useless songs,
Although no rare and golden thought,
Upon the tangled web is wrought
That to the poet's work belongs.

TWO AMERICAN CONVERTS.

[*Translated from La Civilta Cattolica for the* NEW YORK TABLET.]

PART I.

Although the Catholic Church has had to fight and to suffer, as must ever be the case during her earthly career, she has undeniably met with greater success and glory, and has better causes of consolation in the present century than in many of the past. Not the least important among these is the return to her bosom of many of her children who had strayed into the ways of error, the movement towards conversion which is daily spreading more and more, especially in England and Germany, and which seems to indicate that the time is not distant when these nations will again be members of their Mother Church. Meantime individual conversions are growing more frequent, and one causes another; for besides the effect of example, the recent converts become zealous apostles for the conversion of their friends, relations and countrymen; knowing the character and prejudices of those outside of the Church better than any one else, they are better able to persuade and convince them. This is the more likely to happen when the new apostle is illustrious for learning, genius, eloquence, or other endowments of mind or heart, whether it is that the example of such men has more weight with the multitude, or that these qualities when devoted to the service of the apostolate by word or by writing, become the powerful instruments of Divine grace in working new conversions. Here we might record many names of Englishmen and Germans converted from Protestantism to Catholicity who are now, by their virtues and works of zeal, noble champions of the truth. But at present we wish to confine ourselves to America, a country less known to our readers, but in which, not less than in Europe, is manifested that movement of conversion which we have mentioned.

We find a text for our remarks in two remarkable works lately issued from the American press, which are among the most important that have been published for many years, both on account of their intrinsic merits, and on account of the sensation they have created throughout the Union. These works both treat of conversions, and their authors are two distinguished converts, Rev. I. T. Hecker, and Mr. O. A. Brownson. Both possessed of unusual ability and character, they were born in the midst of American Protestantism, but devoting themselves at an early period to the search after truth, and having looked in vain for it among the different Protestant sects, they finally found it in the Catholic Church, into which they were received some years since, and whose doctrines they endeavor with equal zeal and strength to defend and propagate among their countrymen. Mr. Hecker, the younger, embraced the ecclesiastical life and consecrated himself to the mission, making the conversion of America the sole object of his life. Mr. Brownson, for a long time the author of the celebrated Review which bears his name, and is justly ranked among the noblest productions of American science and literature, when in his mature age, he embraced Catholicity, devoted his pen principally to it, and has continued to fight its battles with the masculine eloquence and robust logic peculiar to him, and with the ardor and purity of zeal which obtained him the public commendation of the American episcopacy. From the persons of the authors, we turn to their works.

Mr. Hecker has written two works: *Questions of the Soul* and *The Aspirations of Nature*, though they may justly be regarded as but one, or as being the complement one of the other, inasmuch as they have both the same object, to lead Protestants to Catholicity by showing them that Catholicity can alone fully satisfy all the religious and moral wants of man, and the highest tendencies of his mind and heart. The author's reasoning is clear and simple; it is a demonstration, specially directed to Protestants, of the profound expression of St. Augustine: "Every man is naturally a Catholic." Indeed, Hecker does not attempt to refute one by one the different Protestant sects and their errors; he does not enter into particular controversies; his argument is not disputative or cavilling, but penetrating at once to the bottom of the heart, explores, as it were, its deepest and most secret feelings, discovers the wants, the desires, and the tendencies, which every man, no matter how corrupt or unenlightened, must feel for truth and virtue, for a peace and a happiness beyond what the world can give; and by these he leads him by a short and certain way to the inevitable result, that he must, therefore, become a Catholic.

Man, he says, has a destiny which corresponds with the dignity of his nature; this destiny is, and can be, only, God; he attains to God only by religion, which, therefore, is one of the most pressing wants of man. It would be vain to hope for this religion from philosophy, it would be foolish to seek it outside of Christianity; it cannot proceed from man, but must come from God and be taught by a man-God. Christ is the divine model of man, the way, the truth, and the life, with which man must be closely united if he wish to reach God. The life of Christ upon earth was not terminated by his ascension into heaven, but is perpetuated in His Church; with it, therefore, must all the members of Christ be incorporated. But which is the Church in which the divine life of Christ is truly perpetuated? Is it the Protestant or the Catholic?

Here the author examines Protestantism in its most general characteristics, those which are common to all the sects, and in its teachings concerning the rule of faith, the austerity of the creed, the nature of man, free will, grace, the means of sanctification, &c.; he exposes its inability to satisfy man's religious spirit; and shows that it is a religious imposture, a shapeless skeleton of Christianity, without either the spirit or the life of Christ. The judgment and the heart equally condemn Protestantism; for it can answer neither the demands of the former nor the noblest and holiest desires of the latter; it has no authority to instruct the Christian, no rules to guide him, no means to sanctify him; it has no comfort for sinners, as it does not recognize the authority to forgive sins; no consolation for the dying whom it abandons at the most awful period of life, and leaves without prayers after death; it has no life-giving sacraments to nourish and increase interior grace; it has no orders or institutes which practice the evangelical counsels and the perfection of life to which many feel themselves called by the example and the grace of Christ; indeed it scarce knows any such thing as asceticism or perfection; in a word, Protestantism does not represent Christ, whose real and continuous presence on earth it desires; it does not represent him as the infallible teacher of truth or as the divine model of holiness, or as the redeemer and sanctifier of souls; and for these reasons it cannot be the Church of Christ.

On the other hand all these marks which Protestantism lacks, are found in the Catholic Church. She alone possesses a body of doctrines in harmony with the dictates of reason, with the sentiments of morality, with the nature and dignity of man; and she promulgates these doctrines by divine authority; she alone possesses the life of Christ, and transfixes it into the souls of the faithful by a constant emanation of light and grace. She is their mistress, guide, and mother; from their earliest infancy she presses them to her breast, and abandons them not even after death—in every condition of life in the most pressing necessities of the soul, she assists them; she has a balm for every sore, a remedy for every disease; the penitent she pardons, to the just she gives increase of grace; the noblest virtues, the Evangelical counsels, the highest forms of charity, the sublimest heroism of sanctity find in her a free and extensive field for their exercise; she gives them institutions, examples, motives, guides, and support, in short, there is no want, no desire possible in any Christian from the lowest of the faithful to those chosen souls who aspire to a perfect life, that cannot find perfect satisfaction in the Catholic Church. Therefore Catholicity alone can unite man with Christ and lead him to God his eternal destiny, and no one who sincerely desires to attain to this destiny can hesitate to embrace it.

Such is substantially Hecker's reasoning, which has nothing new or strange for us who have been brought up in the Catholic Church, but which must make a deep impression on the millions of Protestant Americans lost in the darkness of heresy and far from the knowledge of Catholicity. The beautiful picture, moreover, which he draws of the Catholic Church in comparison with Protestantism, the soundness of his arguments, the nobleness and ardor of his sentiments enlivened by grace and beauty of style, his constant appeal to man's noblest and profoundest aspirations, render his work interesting and useful, even to Catholics, strengthening them in their faith and their love for the Church.

This work of Hecker's has already been the instrument of several conversions, and we hope it may be of many more. The cause of its effectiveness seems to us twofold; first as regards the readers for whom it was intended, and secondly as regards the author. As to the first, it must be borne in mind that in the United States of America as in the Heterodox countries of Europe, Protestantism has lost all credit on the one hand, and on the other the people feel more than ever the want of a solid and efficient religion. It is not true, as some have imagined, that the Americans are wholly occupied with material progress, their trade and business; on the contrary a large and constantly increasing number of them are sincere in their search for God, virtue, truth, and their eternal salvation. To the many proofs of this adduced by the author, we may add the multiplicity of their sects and religious societies, their frequent changes from one to another, and the very extravagances of their spiritualism, necromancy, and spirit-rapping so common now-a-days and are often the aberrations of those who are seeking the truth without any guide or light to enable them to find it. Now for minds of such a disposition Hecker's book is precisely what is wanted; it answers their want and hence cannot fail to have an effect. If the success of a work is in proportion, as it meets the wants and conditions of the times in which it is written, the success of this must be great.

The effectiveness of this work proceeds also in part from the fact that the author speaks from his own experience, and communicates to the reader only the same series of ideas, arguments, and sentiments which led him through the grace of God to the goal of Catholicity. Hence the deep and living tone of persuasion, the spontaneous eloquence which every page breathes; hence also the art of adapting himself to the weakness, prejudice, and ignorance of Protestant readers, of placing, so to speak, his finger on the deepest wounds of their intellect for the purpose of healing, and of discovering the most sensitive fibres of their heart in order to win it, an art, upon which the result in a great measure depends, and which it is difficult for one who has always lived in the Church to attain. If then the Protestant reader has pretty much the same mental dispositions as the author had when himself seeking for the truth, it is but natural that he should be impressed and moved by the same reflections and affections. The more likely is this to be so if the Protestant is one of that large class who have nothing of Protestantism save the accident of birth, noble men, hating vice and yearning not only after virtue, but even perfection, like the doves lost on the sea of error not finding a place to rest their feet, fly restlessly about, until the breath of heavenly grace bears them to the ark of truth and safety, where they will experience that fulness of peace which Hecker assures us that he has found.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, JERSEY CITY.

We have received the first annual report of the above named Society, for the year ending Oct. 4, 1858. It states the amount received to be $1,723 32, and the amount expended $1,704 53. During the year the Society, in the prosecution of its work, had made 1,530 visits to 310 families, embracing about 1,000 persons, and has distributed more than 3,000 Tickets of Relief. It has also taken an active part in the instruction of children in the Sunday Schools, and in endeavoring to secure a better attendance at these schools. It has supported a Lodging House for Destitute and Homeless Females, where numbers have been lodged and fed until situations could be procured for them, or they were able to take care of themselves. This Society is not sectarian in its charity. It recognizes most fully, and strives to act upon the great principle of love to our neighbor laid down by our divine Saviour. The Society also returns thanks to its Protestant friends who generously contributed to its funds during the last winter. They will receive donations in money or cast-off clothing from those who are desirous to contribute. Mr. H. L. Richards is President, and Mr. J. M. Smith is Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.

NOTRE DAME, Ind., Oct. 8, 1858.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TABLET.

The resident members of the St. Aloysius Literary Society, now called "The Academy," met at their reading-room in the University of Notre Dame, Ind., on Tuesday evening, Oct. 5, 1858, for the purpose of re-organizing the Society, or rather of resuming the ordinary business thereof, which had been temporarily suspended by reason of the recent vacation.

The meeting was called to order by one of the members, when, on motion, Rev. James M. Dillon was appointed Chairman, and Robert Healy Secretary, *pro tem.*

The President, to whom was intrusted the care of all affairs appertaining to the Society during its adjournment, now made his report, which, on being submitted to the house, was adopted. The house then proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted as follows: Rev. James M. Dillon, S. S. C., President; Philip Carroll, Vice-President; James B. Runnion, Recording Secretary; John Collins, Corresponding Secretary; Denis J. Hogan, Treasurer; and Edward McAnnally, Librarian.

Some other matters of minor importance being disposed of, on motion, it was resolved—"That a synopsis of the minutes of this meeting be forwarded for publication to the NEW YORK TABLET and South Bend (Ind.) *Forum.*" The meeting then on motion adjourned.

ROBERT HEALY, Secretary, *pro tem.*

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, 1858.

The result of the recent State elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, has caused among the politicians of this city an unusual degree of excitement, but more especially among the adherents of the national Administration. A wag to-day, while passing the "White House," observed that it had changed its color to *Blue* since the returns from those States arrived. The Administration, there is not a doubt, feels sore at so signal a defeat. For this it has none to blame but itself. The ruinous and suicidal policy which it has recently adopted, in regard to appointments, is enough to sour the temper of its friends, and make them, at least, pause before giving in their adhesion to measures that are in every way calculated to degrade them from the dignity of men.

Had the Administration appointed either old Whigs or Republicans to clerkships instead of Know-Nothings, who seem to have the control of all the public departments, we "foreigners" would not complain as much as we do; but when the members of the worst party that ever disgraced the Republic are taken by the hand and fostered and fastened on the government treasury as public pensioners by the President and his Cabinet, it is time for us to ask ourselves when is this going to end. Not a week passes but new appointments of this class of men are made. In my last I mentioned the names of Kennedy and White, two of the rankest of that party. This week I have to herald the names of two or three more who have found favor with a Democratic (?) Adminstration, namely: Rev. Robert Rickertts, a Methodist local preacher, and the leading satellite of the Rev. French S. Evans, who was the father, head and front, of the Know-Nothing party here, and who was also suspected for being the principal person who brought the "Plug Uglies" from Baltimore to shoot down the Irish and German adopted citizens at the Mayor's election two years ago in this city.

Another yet. A person named Sticknan, a son-in-law of J. C. Lewis of this city, was put out of the Treasury Department by President Pierce, for being a Know-Nothing, yet notwithstanding this, Mr. Cobb appointed him to a clerkship last week in the 4th Auditor's office. And still yet another. Stickner's father-in-law, Lewis, lives about two miles from the city on the principal turnpike leading to it from Montgomery County, and here from the roof of his domicile might be seen fluttering in the breeze during the whole time of the last Presidential campaign—the Know-Nothing Fillmore and Donaldson flag! !!

A man named Crampsey, a messenger in the Treasury Department, whom Peter G. Washington, Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury, under President Pierce, had removed for being a member of the Lodge, was put back in his place last week by the Secretary of the Treasury. Thus we go.

I now begin to give you my first instalment of the *clerical*, i. e. *preaching* clerks of the Departments. It will take me some time to ferret those pious gentlemen out, and give them the notoriety they deserve, but which, perhaps, they do not want. We have as chief clerk of the Pension Office, the Rev. John Roble, of the Methodist denomination, under him I believe are several others of his cloth, whose names I have not yet ascertained, but Rickertts, named in the foregoing part of this letter, has taken up his quarters with him. There is also there Charles Hibbs, a local Methodist preacher.

The Rev. Alfred Halmead and son are employed in the General Post Office. The Rev. F. Smith, Interior. The Rev. Mr. Lipscom, Methodist, General Post Office. The Rev. Wm. I. Fort, Methodist, second Comptroller's office.

It is gratifying to the friends of the Hon. John Kelly here to learn that he has received the Democratic nomination for Sheriff of the Empire City. Although not an Irishman born, still he is as Irish in feeling without losing any of his natural love and respect for his native land and her institutions as the best of us. Let us hope that the "Celts," in union with native Democrats, will poll a strong vote for him, for he is every way worthy of their support. Since he has been in Congress, Mr. Kelly has won for himself the respect and confidence of the leading lights and ablest Statesmen of the House of Representatives, and has also made for himself many friends outside of it.

SIGMA.

OUR DUBLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Mayoralty for 1859.—The Catholic University.—Education for the million.—Visit of the Lord Lieutenant to Ballinasloe Fair.—Publications.—The Galway line.—Loss of life by fire.—Rumored sale of a morning paper.

DUBLIN, Oct. 8th, 1858.

The little matter touching the Mayoralty for 1859, to which I referred in a former letter, turned up in a small way at the last meeting of the Town Council. Ald. Lambert, your readers will remember, the Conservative mayor elect, is threatened with a revocation of his nomination by the Liberal members of the Council for offering an insult to the Catholics of the City generally by refusing to attend the Lord Mayor's Banquet to Mr. Bright, of Atlantic Telegraph notoriety, because Cardinal Wiseman was to be one of the guests. Well, Ald. Reynolds, who had given notice of his determination to "come down" on his Lordship elect for his proceeding, wrote a letter to the Lord Mayor, which was read at the meeting, requesting that this notice might be postponed to the first meeting in November. Whereupon the friends of the unlucky Alderman protested that it was a great shame to keep this matter hanging over the head of the gentleman so long; the more so, they said, as he had been at charges to buy him various matters befitting the position which he hoped to occupy; and they said, holding out their arms appealingly to the "House," that now really a substantive resolution of some kind should be at once adopted "to set the mind of Ald. Lambert at rest." Poor gentleman! The notice, however, was allowed to stand over until November, so that Ald. Lambert has now a still longer time to repent him of the stupid act of bigotry which has got him into hot water. I'd wager a trifle with confidence that if the whole affair of the dinner was to be gone over again, and that if Ald. Lambert could have the experience he now possesses, he would cheerfully dine off stewed umbrellas at a side-table, and sing a comic song after dinner, rather than that matters should come to this most unpleasant pass.

This week has given birth to a most important event in connection with education in the city. A series of evening classes for the public generally has been formed at the Catholic University, the course of instruction in the several classes comprising Latin, Greek, English, Arithmtic, Algebra, Geometry, Architectural Drawing, French, German, Religion, Natural Philosophy. The fee for the term for attendance at all the classes is *seven shillings*. Lest your readers should imagine (as they very naturally might) that the sum in italics is a misprint for seven pounds, I repeat that the fee for the term is but seven shillings. Thus the young men of the city who are employed at small salaries (as too many of them are unfortunately) in mercantile houses and otherwise, are afforded an opportunity of procuring what may be considered an university education under the tuition of the ablest professors, for a mere trifle. The classes are very full already, and there is no doubt of the great success of the scheme. It is said that his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman strongly recommended these classes during his late visit to this country.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant went down to Ballinasloe last Saturday to be present at the great Fair which is there held annually. During his stay he will be the guest of that sanctimonious nobleman, the Earl of Clancarthy, of "Irish church mission" notoriety. Your American-born readers must not imagine that this fair is of the Donnybrook class, where the great majority of those who visited it went for the sole purpose of drinking and dancing and fighting and of making merry generally, and the very few to buy or sell "stock." Ballinasloe Fair is a *bona fide* market—and a very important and celebrated one too—where large quantities of stock and heavy sums of money change owners before breakfast time each morning of the Fair, which continues for five days. Of course an address was presented to his Excellency (drawn up, to be sure, in Lord Clancarthy's study) in which the Ballinasloe people were made to say that they were delighted to see his Excellency, and that they anticipated great things for Ireland if he were allowed board and lodging in Dublin Castle for an indefinite period. And, of course, his Excellency delivered a reply, in which he modestly said he knew he did not deserve the praises bestowed on him, but that he was grateful for them, &c., &c. He did say, however, (and, I hope, he meant what he said,) that none of the objects which had engaged his attention since he came to Ireland was of more importance, or more full of hope and anticipation, than the steam communication which had been established between Galway and America. Every day, he said, seemed to bear additional testimony to the superiority of the route, and to the spirit and energy with which the enterprize is conducted, and it would afford him pleasure if he could lay claim to having been instrumental in promoting an enterprize which should tend greatly to the prosperity of Ireland, and lead to constant and friendly intercourse with kindred on the other side of the Atlantic. His Excellency informed the deputation of the fact which I have already communicated, namely, that Commissioners were about to visit Galway for the purpose of ascertaining the capabilities of the port, and in what manner they can best be made available. Those Commissioners have already commenced their labors.

A work, entitled "The Life of St. Malachy O'Morgair, Bishop of Down and Connor, Archbishop of Armagh, Patron of these several dioceses, and Delegate Apostolic of the Holy See for the kingdom of Ireland," by the Rev. John O'Hanlon, of this city, will shortly be published by subscription. When 500 copies shall have been subscribed for, the work will be put to press and issued, to subscribers only, at six shillings a copy.

A beautiful edition of the entire of the Holy Bible in Greek, for which the Christian world is indebted to Cardinal Mai, issued from the Roman College de Propaganda Fide, has been imported to this country by Mr. William Kelly, publisher, Grafton street. It is said to be the most important work on Biblical literature that has appeared since the time of Cardinal Ximenes.

The cabin passengers on board the steamship *Pacific*, on the Galway line, have expressed through the newspapers to Captain Thompson, her commander, their congratulations on the successful termination of a most prosperous voyage from New York *via* St. John's, Newfoundland, to Galway, rendered agreeable, they say, by his gentlemanly conduct, and the kind demeanor of the officers; and they express a hope "that the undertaking, now so prosperously inaugurated, may result in the permanent establishment of a line of steamships between the nearest points on either side of the Atlantic, as advantageous to the proprietor as they believed it to be convenient and desirable to the public."

A fearful fire broke out last Sunday night in the House of Mr. Woodroofe, vintner, Island Bridge, in which five persons—Mrs. Woodroofe, two of her children and a servant, were burned to death. The sad accident was occasioned by the igniting of a puncheon of whiskey which Mr. Woodroofe approached too closely with a candle whilst in the act of measuring it. The house was literally blown up.

There is a rumor now current that one of our daily morning conservative journals is in the market for sale. It is only a short time since it changed hands on the occasion of the bankruptcy of its original proprietors.

DUBLINER.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Turkish Concessions to the Christians of Bosnia and Herzegovina.—The squabble in the Seraglio.—Prince Napoleon's visit to Warsaw.—The French ports.—The Cochin-Chinese expedition.—"The Cross and the Sword."—Marriage of Mlle. de Montalembert.—The Jesuit Fathers and their pious labors among strolling artists.—A good action.—The Bishop of Damas.—A new Church.—Saint Genevieve, the patron Saint of Paris.—Catholics in Jerusalem. A new Charitable Society.—The vineyards and the wine-crop.

PARIS, 30th September, 1858.

The correspondent at Constantinople of the *Univers* gives, in a late letter, some exceedingly important intelligence with regard to the future conduct of the Ottoman government. He assures the editors of the *Univers* that he has the news from a sure source, and that implicit confidence may be placed in it. It is that the Porte has at length resolved to make several important concessions to the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina. A new arrangement for the laying of certain onerous taxes has been conceded. As to the tax which the Bosniacs were obliged to pay for exemption from military service, they had such a repugnance to it that they openly expressed their desire to enter the ranks of the Ottoman army rather than continue the payment of the odious tax. But the Porte up to the present strictly maintained the principle of excluding Christians from the Turkish army. This principle it now abandons. The Bosniacs will be subject to the military conscription, and can be enrolled as well as Mahometans. This would be an immense concession, but, notwithstanding the manner in which the *Univers* correspondent guarantees his piece of news, several journals here hold back their belief for the present. They find it difficult to believe that the Sultan will consent to a reform which would be signing the dissolution of his empire, and pronouncing the end of Mussulman sovereignty. The number of Christians in European Turkey amounts to twelve millions, while the Turks scarcely number three millions. If the army, the courts, and the local bureaux were formed in proportion to these figures, there would very soon be an end to the Turks in Europe. The Turks, says a talented writer for a daily journal, draw their right of government from conquest. They never tried to assimilate (it would have been impossible) the people they conquered. The logic of the principle which formed their strength fatally condemns them now. All the efforts of diplomacy are impotent to prevent the consequences of the situation; "logic is stronger than diplomacy, and never fails to prove it in the end." *Ainsi soit-il*, which is French for Amen.

The squabble in the Seraglio with regard to the extravagance of the ladies still continues. The Sultan is said to be greatly annoyed by the immense bills which are presented for jewels and other expensive articles. His third wife is imprisoned in the Old Seraglio. This lady contrived to support the burden of existence by spending a million of francs per month.

Prince Napoleon is gone to Warsaw to meet the Emperor of Russia. His trip is the subject of all sorts of conjectures. The Prince of Prussia has also set out for that city to meet the Czar.

It is semi-officially announced that the works of Cherbourg and Brest are not the only ones that government has decided upon executing. All our Ocean ports will be improved. The estimates have been drawn up and the appropriation made for putting them all in a respectable state of defence. 150,000,000 francs will be laid out on the port of Havre. Dunkirk will have 17,000,000, Dieppe, 7,000,000, and Fecamp, 1,800,000. Calais and Boulogne will be looked after subsequently. I fear for the health of our Britannic friends; when Cherbourg made them lose their reason, all the ports of France will certainly bring on a fatal attack of apoplexy.

Arrangements are being made for the expedition to the Bay of Touranne in Cochin China. Wooden huts are being constructed for the use of the army.

M. Amedee de Cesena is about to publish a pamphlet entitled: *The Cross and the Sword, or the real causes of the coming decadence of England and the future aggrandizement of Russia.* Rome and Constantinople, Italy and the East, with the Indian, revolution will form the subject-matter of the work.

The marriage of Mlle. de Montalembert, the daughter of the great Catholic orator, with the Count de Meaux, took place on Saturday last with the greatest simplicity. Father Lacordaire performed the ceremony and addressed the bride and bridegroom with that touching eloquence which moves all hearts. The learned and pious orator related the noble deeds of the ancestors of both and exhorted them to follow the noble example set them by their families.

The members of the Society of Jesus undertook a year or two ago a work which no words can sufficiently eulogize. It is the moral and religious regeneration of the troupes of wandering artists, such as circus-riders, rope-dancers, &c., who travel through the provinces during the time of the great fairs. As soon as the wanderers arrive in a city where there is a convent of Jesuits, the zealous Fathers, in their industrious charity, find a means of entering into communication with them, of discovering the extent of their religious knowledge, complete it by instruction, and finally, when they find them inspired with the proper dispositions, admit them to the sacraments. A provincial journal gives a touching account of a ceremony which took place at Laval, on Tuesday last. The members of a circus company went to the Church of St. Michel to perform their religious duties. In giving an account of the ceremony, the editor says, that while writing he was still under the impression of the affecting spectacle which was witnessed by an immense crowd. It was presided by the Bishop of Laval, who said Mass and administered Holy Communion to twenty members of the company. During Mass the orchestra of the troupe and the organ played alternately.

The following fact is worth being chronicled. A detachment of the first regiment of Voltigeurs of the Imperial Guard after having rendered the last honors to Abbe Lecomte, canon of the Imperial Chapter of Saint Denis, gave to the poor of that city a sum of one hundred francs that the worthy ecclesiastic bequeathed the detachment in his will.

Mgr. Macaire, Bishop of Damas, Coadjutor of the Patriarch of Antioch, has arrived in France for the purpose of soliciting the sympathy of Catholics for his Church. He proposes the establishment of a seminary at Damas, which would be a nursery of missionaries. An Assembly of Charity was held on Sunday in the Chapel of the Rev. Jesuit Fathers and was presided by the Archbishop. The Rev. Father Valgallier made an eloquent appeal in favor of the Church of Damas which was the cradle of our holy faith.

A new church is in course of erection at the Barriere des Deux Moulins, in the *banlieue* or suburbs of this city.

The pious affection with which the Parisians regard Sainte Genevieve, the patron Saint of their capital and their birthplace, is most edifying. In the patronal Church of St. Genevieve the relics of the Saint are the objects of great veneration which is testified both by homage and by gifts. A rich piece of tapestry, intended to cover the altar of the venerated patron of the French capital, has been offered by a pious family in the city. Some persons belonging to Chartres lately had a silver branch of lilies of most exquisite workmanship deposited near the reliquary. A slab of white marble bearing the inscription: "I have asked the intercession of Sainte Genevieve and she has has heard me," was also placed there lately by a lady.

A religious journal in this city estimates the number of Catholics in Jerusalem and other cities of the Holy Land at the total figure of 23,445, 21,774 of whom belong to the Latin Rite, and 1,671 to the Greek United.

A new pious and charitable association in favor of the young girls employed in shops and commercial establishments of other descriptions has just been founded here.

The vineyards at present are a sight worth seeing. The crop is being gathered in and its glorious abundance makes the workmen labor with a gaiety which it is a pleasure to see. The vineyards resound with songs and laughter. It is believed the wine of this year will be equal in quality to that of the best years which form an epoch in the history of the grape. The yield is estimated at 70 millions of hectolitres, worth about one thousand eight hundred millions of francs.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Lord Canning's letter.— China.—Lord Bury's Canadian Plot.—The Bishop of Oxford and the Confessional case.—His Lordship's logic.— Dog stealing to be made a felony.—Victims of the Spirit-rapping delusion.—The evils of being named Smith.—Catholic Items.

LONDON, 8th October, 1858.

Your readers will remember the letter of Lord Ellenborough denouncing the policy of Lord Canning, the Governor General of India, which led to that nobleman's sacrificing himself to save the ministry of which he was a member. We have now received Lord Canning's reply to that document. Lord Canning complains that the despatch, named by some "circumlocution" joke "secret," was published in this country weeks before it reached him in India. He considers it as calculated to increase the difficulties of his position by weakening his authority and by encouraging the people of Oude to resistance. Lord Canning proclaims that he will not swerve from his duty, and very naturally considering that a change of Governors would have a disastrous effect on affairs in India, he is determined not to resign his post. He will hold it until he be recalled. Lord Canning's ideas of political morality are profoundly English. He looks upon the confession of Lord Ellenborough that the taking possession of the kingdom of Oude by the British government was unjustifiable, as altogether irrelevant. He seems to think that its justice or injustice has nothing to do with the matter; the only thing at present worthy of consideration was that as it had by fair means or foul got into our hands it was a paramount duty to endeavor to keep it, even by resorting to wholesale confiscation of the land-owners who did not give in their allegiance to the English authorities. Lord Canning's despatch does not add to my respect for that nobleman, nor to my confidence in his ability. He has been unable to cope with the events by which he was surrounded, and rushed into extremes, a sure sign that he was not master of the situation. First, he was supine, and thence he jumped with one bound into the utmost severity.

You already know such of the provisions of the new Chinese treaty as have been published. The news does not bring us any further details of it. There was no modification in the state of affairs and the allied fleet had quitted the Peiho. The state of things in Canton is as unpromising as ever.

An announcement appeared in last evening's papers, to the effect that, Lord Bury, Lady Bury, and his Lordship's private secretary were to have left Galway on yesterday for British North America. Some try to give this trip a political significance by stating that his Lordship has instructions from the Colonial department to take the sense of the Legislatures and inhabitants of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia with regard to the confederation of the British American provinces. On the other hand it is said the visit to America is prompted by family reasons, Lady Bury being the daughter of Sir Allan McNab. I give you both sides of the story but will not yet undertake to say which is the right one.

The Bishop of Oxford has written to the Commissioners in the great Boyn Hill Confessional case accepting their decision as his own, and adding a few words on the general subject of Confession. His Lordship holds it to be part of the exceeding wisdom and tenderness of the Church of England that it provides for any parishioner, who, feeling his conscience troubled by *weighty matter*, may be moved to make a special confession of his sins. But the church and Bishop only make this *special* and *limited* provision for troubled souls, and the Bishop holds that the Church discountenances any attempt to introduce a habitual system of confession. How logical all this is! Who is to define a troubled soul or say how troubled a soul must be in order to legitimize confession? His lordship and his church only make provision for heavy matters; they forget the precept: "He who contemneth small things shall fall by little and little."

A meeting of vestrymen to consider this now great subject of confession will take place on the 18th inst. The proceedings cannnot fail to be interesting in more ways than one. I must not forget to say in this connection that Mr. Coleridge who defended the Rev. Mr. West in the late Boyn Hill inquiry is to be raised to the dignity of Queen's Counsel next term.

No description of theft is practised to such an extent and with such impunity in this city as that of dog stealing. It is too bad that a walking stick should be property and that a dog should be nothing. Immense quantities of the poor animals have been taken away from their legitimate masters. The stolen animals if not redeemed by their masters—and they are stolen several times—are shipped to the Continent where they find a ready sale and good prices. It is astonishing what quantities of poor Trays are sent away to the continental markets. An endeavor is to be made to have dog-stealing rendered a felony during the next session of Parliament. The movers of the scheme will have my sincere wishes for their success, for a dog-thief must be the meanest of all description of thieves, and there are many in London who are mean enough.

Spirit-rapping has been making progress in certain parts of the country for some time past, and is beginning to produce the usual results. A man named Utley, residing in the neighborhood of Halifax, was in the habit of attending the meetings of the Spiritualists, and was a firm believer in their doctrines. His mind has become so affected that it has been necessary to place him in a lunatic asylum.

When one comes from Australia with plenty of gold, when one is Mayor of Melbourne, and when one rejoices in the name of Smith, one may expect to find claimants of relationship among some of the needier members of the great Smith family. The Mayor of Melbourne, who rejoices in the almost universal name, and who is sojourning among us, has discovered the truth of the above proposition. When the magistrate at the Thames Police Court took his seat on the bench the other day, he made known a letter he had received from Mr. John Thomas Smith, Mayor of Melbourne, with regard to Mrs. Hall, who claimed relationship to him. Mrs. Hall stated that her brother, John Thomas Smith, was captain of a ship, that he left England some fifteen years ago, and settled in Australia, since which time she heard no more of him until some weeks ago, when the Mayor, who announced himself as the missing John Thomas, embraced her and her daughters, declared with a Box and Cox air that he was her long lost brother. The found John Thomas subsequently invited her and all the family to his hotel, whither they went. He however soon after dismissed them with a couple of guineas, and Mrs. Hall expressed the belief that he was her brother but that finding she was poor he wished to get rid of her. If he were not her brother why did he kiss her daughter? To this John Thomas Smith, Mayor of Melbourne, replieth that, with the said Mrs. Hall, relationship he hath none. He declares that he was born in Sydney, N. S. W., and that his mother was also born there, and that this is his first visit to England. It is due to him to say that Mrs. Hall's mother, a very old woman, could not recognize a single feature in the face of John Thomas No. 2 resembling those of John Thomas No. 1. But the question is why did the Mayor of Melbourne kiss the young ladies if he were not related to them?

His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman is spending a few days in the Isle of Wight. His Eminence's return to town is set down for Tuesday of next week.

The new Church of St. Vincent de Paul, Liverpool, has been registered for the solemnizing of marriages.

The Right Rev. Dr. Vaughan held an ordination in the new Cathedral, Plymouth, on Sunday last, when the Rev. Mr. Casey was promoted to the Holy Order of Priesthood.

The Bishop of Southwark held a Confirmation in the Church of Our Lady of Dolors, Peckham. His lordship celebrated Pontifical High Mass and addressed the large congregation in attendance in eloquent language. At Vespers sermons were preached in Irish and English by the Rev. Mr. Cotter.

The Catholic Boys' new school at Chester was opened on Sunday last. The building is substantial and the internal arrangements all that could be desired for the comfort and convenience of the children. The Very Rev. Canon Carbery addressed those present on the occasion, directing his remarks especially to parents. W.

INDEPENDENT ADOPTED CITIZENS' CLUB, WEST TROY, N. Y.

This Club held its first meeting at Lyons Hall on Monday evening last. Below we give the names of the members who have already subscribed to the Constitution and By-Laws.

The object and design of the Club are embodied in the following Resolutions, which were read and adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That our devotion to principle and party heretofore has encouraged venality and corruption amongst a certain class of hireling politicians, who are in the habit of selling their pretended influence over adopted citizens to the highest bidder, and who, by an act of barefaced usurpation, misrepresent the feelings and wishes of the mass at Caucuses and Conventions, where persons are nominated for office, not in consideration of merit or capacity, but for reasons more potent with professional politicians.

Resolved, That it would be criminal in us to sanction by our silence these abuses, and that we protest in the strongest manner against the misrepresention.

Resolved, That in future we will not blindly support the candidates put forward by such parties, but will vote for the most worthy, regardless of Conventional names, provided they are firm supporters of civil and religious liberty to the fullest extent.

Resolved, That the system of letting the Canal repairs by contract is highly injurious to the mechanics aud laborers who reside where such contract exists, and impolitic as a matter of State economy, and that we shall give the party who opposes it our hearty support, and that we invite the co-operation of the workingmen throughout the State to this effect.

Resolved, That in the comiog election we shall select from the various candidates of the respective parties, those whom we shall deem the most worthy of our support, and use our exertions to elect them.

Resolved, That in view of the deceitful tricks practiced on the simple and honest voters at the polls by ticket holders, that two members be chosen to attend at each polling, and peddle the Club ticket.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be printed in the West Troy *Advocate*, the N. Y. TABLET, and other papers friendly to the Club.

WM. GLEASON, *President.*
JOHN BARTLY, *Secretary.*
MICH. MCCABE, *Treasurer.*

MEMBERS' NAMES.

Patrick O'Hern, John Collopy, Denis Nelligan, Patrick Lyons, Michael Burke, Patrick Ahern, Daniel Burns, Patrick Ryan, Patrick Phelan, Patk. O'Brien, William Smith, Edward Grady, John Bresnahan, Michael Sheehan, Michael M'Mahon, John Lyons, Cornelius Hayes, James Gillfoyle, James Lyons, John M'Mahon, William Gleason, John Purcell, James Neville, John Conway, Michael Fitzgerald, Lawrence Nolan, Benjamin Carrigan, John Healy, John Costello, William Coughlan, Jas. Costello, sen., J. Costello, jr., Timothy Lyons, Michael Cosgrove, Thos. McGrath, Jas. Howard, Daniel Lyons, Michael Bestan, Michael Leahy, Michael M'Carthy, Richard Meara, Wm. Fitzgerald, James Ryan, Cornelius O'Brien, Thomas Gorman, Edward O'Connor, Peter Bateman, Timothy O'Brien, Patrick Barry, Patrick Lynch, Patrick O'Brien, sen., Dominick Glancy, Michael M'Cabe, Patrick Cassidy, William Ward, Thomas Ward, Wm. O'Hern, John Foley, Michael Storan, Timothy Ward, Patrick Burns, Thos. Reardon, J. Shaughnessy, Thomas Harrigan, Jas. Harrigan, Timothy Rogers, Michael Quilty, Thomas Mortal, John Kiely, Denis Mack, John Bartly, Martin Supple, John Grogan, Patrick Bridgman, M. R. Mullony, John Sheahan, George Sullivan, William Foley, Timothy Gittens, John Flanagan, Edward Flanagan, Daniel Dee, John O'Neill, Michael O'Brien, Patrick O'Herne, (Ohio street,) Mathew Hares.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

THE KANSAS GOLD MINES.—From the Leavenworth *Journal* of the 15th inst., we learn that Mr. Philip Peers, a gentleman who had been in the Rocky Mountains for the last four years, has just arrived in that city, direct from the Pike's Peak mines, bringing with him fine specimens of gold obtained in the diggings. Mr. Peers corroborates the statements we have heretofore published, and brings with him incontestible evidence of the existence of the "precious metal" in that region. The richest "diggings" yet discovered are on the South Platte, about three miles above Cherry Creek. The surface of the country at this point is rolling prairie. The miners informed Mr. Peers that they were making from three to four dollars per day. They were not, however, devoting much attention to mining, but were preparing for winter. It was the intention of a portion of them to retire into the valley, some sixty miles below the mines, and remain there till spring. They were generally very well provided. Snow had fallen on the mountains before Mr. Peers left. The miners are sanguine that the mines will pay. It is believed that they are as rich as the California mines. The gold in the possession of our informant is very fine—twenty-two carats, we should think—and his experience in the California mines, and familiarity with the production, justifies the conclusion. Quite a large number of emigrants were met on the way destined for the gold region. Mr. Peers thinks it is too late in the season to venture there, but expresses entire confidence in the mines.

QUICK MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—Private advices have been received at the War Department of the arrival at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, of the detachment of troops sent out in July last. This detachment, consisting of four hundred and fifty recruits, left New York City on the 21st of July, and arrived at Fort Vancouver on the 26th of August, without any casualty except the loss of one man.

VOCALISM.—Mad. M'Carthy, a vocalist of note at Buffalo, has given up her position as chief vocalist at St. Joseph's Cathedral in that city, and has taken the same position in the New York Cathedral.

An arrival of a vessel at Philadelphia reports that the steamship *Hermann*, which sailed from this port on August 24th for San Francisco, *via* Cape Horn, had touched at Rio Janeiro on the 18th of September, and was about to proceed immediately on her voyage to San Fancisco. All on board were well.

We had the first rain storm of the season last week. For the last three or four weeks we have had delightful weather, warm days, and clear nights. However, we may now expect the cold weather to set in. There was a decided change on Sunday, the thermometer fell several degrees.

A young man named James Hepborn, aged 23 years, was run over by the Hudson River railroad cars at Yonkers, last week. He leaves a widowed mother and six children to mourn his loss. They reside at 20 Downing street, N. Y.

NEW YORK, September 27th, 1858.

St. Patrick's Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul submits the following report of its proceedings, from the 19th July, 1857, to the 19th July, 1858:

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Collections at Meetings	$445 83	Groceries and Fuel	$1,047 92
Donations	145 45	Bread	282 76
Proceeds of Festival	800 50	Cash	116 27
Legacy	50 00	Funeral	11 00
Church Collections	87 17	Council General	20 00
		Balance on hand	51 00
	$1,528 95		$1,528 95

During the year 2,000 visits have been made to 300 poor families. The Conference is composed of 50 active members. Spiritual Director, Very Rev. Wm. Starrs, V.G.; President, Dr. T. C. Finnell; Vice-President, John Russell; Treasurer, Hugh M'Nally; Secretary, Bernard Kiggan. Donations of all kinds for the poor may be left at the Orphan Asylum, Prince street.

GOOD NEWS.—A reduction in the prices of Sewing Machines is announced in our advertising columns. We have heretofore expressed the opinion that the prices of this invention have been too high—so high as to place them beyond the reach of many whom they would most benefit. Their utility is established beyond question, and at the present prices we see no reason why they should not be found, as they ought to be, in every household. Several varieties are manufactured adapted to various purposes. So far as public opinion has been formed and uttered, the preference is emphatically accorded to the Wheeler and Wilson machine for family use, and for manufactures in the same range of purpose and material. During the present autumn the trials have been numerous, and all the patents of any pretention have been brought fairly into competition. In every case the Wheeler and Wilson machine has won the highest premium. We may instance the State fairs of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin and California, and the fairs of the Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis Institute, already held. At the fair of the St. Louis Mechanical Association the committee consisted of twenty-five ladies of the highest social standing, who, without a dissenting voice, awarded for the Wheeler and Wilson machine the highest and only premium, a silver pitcher valued at $75. If these facts do not establish a reputation, we know not what can.—*Christian Advocate and Journal.*

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, although a Scotchman, advocated the following sage and useful apothegm in his paper, a few days ago: "No man should aspire to any profitable public office who is incapable of attending to a mercantile business, and, by his adroitness, making it profitable." This rule should be applied to all our officials, and we should then see a marked change for the better, in the administration of state and city governments. But we know of one man who would be justified in declining the Sheriffalty, with its emoluments of $30,000 per annum, and that man is Mr. ROBERT MCCAFFERTY, the popular boot and shoe dealer, of 230 Bowery. He would be justified in such a course, because a wider and more useful field lies in his prospects, and bids fair to yield him a still greater harvest of wealth. Mr. McCafferty transacts his business as becomes a gentleman of strict probity, and never varying courtesy, hence the people patronize his establishment, and he prospers. His fall and winter styles of boots and shoes, for gents, ladies, and children, comprise one of the finest assortments in the world. They please all. Prices defy competition.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

ASHES—The market was quiet, and sales were limited, at 6c. for pots, and 6¾c. for pearls.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—The market was heavy, and under the foreign news by the Europa common grades were easier, while the higher qualities were sustained. The sales embraced about 12,000 bbls., closing within the range of the following quotations:

Rejected superfine	$3 00@$4 00
Standard superfine State	4 2 @ 4 25
Extra State do	4 45@ 4 65
Common to good Western	4 20@ 4 45
Extra Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio	4 75@ 5 00
Extra round hoop Ohio (shipping brands)	5 00@ 5 40
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 7 50
Canadian superfine and extra	4 75@ 6 00
Mixed to straight Southern	4 00@ 5 40
Southern fancy and extra	5 50@ 7 50
Choice extra family and bakers' brands	7 50@ 8 50
Rye flour	3 00@ 4 25
Corn meal	4 25@ 4 63

Canadian flour was heavy, and the sales embraced about 400 bbls. Southern brands were plenty, while the market partook of the general heaviness: the sales embraced about 1,200 bbls. Wheat was heavy and prices lower, with sales of 25,000 bushels, including red Western, at $1 2@$1 6c; unsound Chicago spring, part at 70c.; white Kentucky, $1 54; white Southern, $1 35; red Southern, $1 13; and white Canada, $1 11½. Corn was heavy and lower, with sales of about 30,000 bushels, including Western mixed at 65½@66½c.; and choice Western yellow at 71c. Barley was less buoyant, while the sales embraced about 11,000 bushels at 88@90c. Rye was lower, and some sales were reported at a low figure. Oats were heavy, with sales of State at 44@45c.; and Western and Canadian at 46@49c.

COFFEE was quiet, but prices were steady.

COTTON—The sales embraced about 1,000 bales, nearly all on the spot, without change in prices.

FRUIT—The sales embraced about 100 boxes bunch raisins at $2 20; 500@600 do. at $2 50; 1,000 do. M. R.'s at p. t., and 1,000 boxes Valencia's at 7c.

LEATHER—The demand has been good throughout the week; most of the surplus of light weights has been taken readily by Eastern dealers and manufacturers. The receipts were 64,800 hemlock, 4,100 oak; the sales were 85,800 hemlock, 4,600 oak; the stock is 143,800 hemlock, 25,800 oak

NAVAL STORES were more firmly held, while sales were light.

OILS—The market for all kinds was light and sales limited.

PROVISIONS—The market was less active and buoyant. The sales embraced 300@400 bbls., including mess, at $16 35@$16 40; prime at $14 00; clear mess at $18, and sour do. at $15 50. Beef was steady, with sales of about 150 bbls, at $11@$12 for repacked Western, and $13 for extra. Beef hams were less buoyant, and 100 bbls. were sold at $16@$16 50. Bacon was quiet, with small sales rough at 7½c. Cut meats were steady, though prices for old were unchanged. A sale of 95,000 new ice cured pickled hams was reported at 10@10⅜c. Dressed hogs ranged from 5½@6¼c. Lard was heavy with sales of about 300 @350 bbls. at 10½@10⅝c. Butter and cheese were steady and prices unchanged.

RICE was steady, with sales of about 40 casks at 5⅜@5¾c.

SUGARS The market was without spirit, and sales limited to about 400 hhds. common to fair grades of Cubas at 6@6⅜c., and about 500 bags Batavia at 7c., four months—made a few days back, but not before made public.

TOBACCO—The market shows much firmness, particularly for segar tobacco. The sales embraced 38 hhds. Kentucky at 8½@12½c; 344 bales Havana at 28@50c.; 327 Cuba at 17@20c.; 63 cases seedleaf at 14½c.; 123 bales Carmen, for export, at p. t

WHISKEY—Sales of 300 bbls. were made at 22½c.

WOOL—There has been a fair business doing last week. Sales are reported as follows: 250 bales California, 130,000 lbs fleece, 80,000 lbs. pulled at prices fully up to quotations; 5,000 lbs. Oporto unwashed at p. t.; 83 bales Buenos Ayres, 9c., six months; 50 bales fine unwashed Smyrna at 16½c., six months. The market is firm, and prices are steady with no advance.

Do Something for Each Other.

Words by CHARLES SWAIN. Music by CARLO MINASI

Voice. Piano Forte.

p espress.

Do....some thing for each o - ther—Though small the help may be; There's com - fort oft in lit-tle

sfz pp rinfz.

Ped. Ped.

Rall. Con moto. f

things..... Far more than oth - ers see! It takes the sor - row from the eye, It

Dim. Colla voce. Colla voce. Con moto.

Dolce. Rall:

leaves the world less bare, If but a friend - ly hand comes nigh When friend - ly hands are

p Rall:

Tempo primo. f Cres.

rare! Then cheer the heart which toils each hour Yet finds it hard to live; And

Tempo primo. f Cres. ff

espress. Dim. Rall. ad lib.

though but lit - tle's in our pow - - - - er Tnat lit tle let us give.

rinf. Dim Rall: Colla parte.

Ped. Ped:

Con espressione. 8va loco.

f pp

The poorest hand, if earnest,
Some service may achieve;
The humblest voice, if kindly,
Some sorrow may relieve!—

We reck not how the aged poor
Drag on from day to day;
When e'en the little that they need
Costs more than they can pay.

Then cheer the heart which toils each hour,
Yet finds it hard to live;—
And though but little's in our power,
That little let us give.

EDUCATION.

ACADEMY OF THE HOLY INFANCY,

MANHATTANVILLE, NEW YORK.

Under the Direction of the Christian Brothers.

Children received from seven years of age and upwards.

TO raise up youth in the fear and love of God, and in that respect and submission which they owe to their parents; to train them to the knowledge and practice of our holy religion; to form them to the social duties of life, and prepare them for honorable pursuits in their future career, is the object of this Institution. A vigilant and fatherly care, united with a firm though mild discipline; a plan of school exercises adapted to the age and ability of the pupils, whereby instruction is conveyed in a pleasant and agreeable manner; a judicious distribution of time between study and recreation; a good, wholesome and sufficient diet; proper in and out-door exercises; all these and other important advantages are to be met with in the Academy. Tending as they do to the moral, intellectual, and physical development of the future man, they have not failed through the past to endear the Institution to its inmates, who find therein the salutary influences of school discipline, blended with the sweets of home. The location is a healthy one, and of easy access from the city of New York.

The building, originally large and commodious, has been made still more so by late improvements of various kinds.

Board and Washing, Tuition, use of School Books, Stationery and Library, $180 per annum.

Payments made semi-annually in advance.

The Academic year is 11 months, commencing on the 1st of September and terminating on the 1st of August.

The following branches are taught according to the learner's age and capacity, viz.: Christian Doctrine, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Book-keeping, Geometry, Algebra, Composition, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, the French language, Vocal Music, and Drawing.

EXTRA BRANCHES.

The Spanish and German languages are taught, and lessons given on the Piano, Violin, Flute, &c., to those whose parents or guardians desire it. For each of these respectively there is an extra charge. (No extra charge for French or Drawing.)

For further particulars apply personally or by letter to THE BROTHER SUPERIOR,
sep4 tf At the Academy.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART,

ALBANY, NEW YORK.

THIS Institution is beautifully situated, about two miles from Albany, on the Troy road, overlooking the Hudson, and commanding a view of the cities and of the whole surrounding scenery of Albany and Troy. The shady walks and woodlands by which it is diversified; the eminence on which the house stands, embosomed in trees; the high hills in the distance, covered with beautifully variegated foliage, make this a most delightful and healthy site for a Young Ladies' Academy. In case of sickness the Ladies administer, with the fondness of a mother, to the wants of the children committed to their charge. Unceasing care and vigilance render the superintendence and government complete. The system of education embraces every useful and ornamental branch suitable for Young Ladies.

Terms:

Board and Tuition per annum, $130, payable half-yearly in advance. From this rule there will be no deviation.

Day Scholars, per quarter	$10 00
Day Scholars dining at the Academy, per quarter	15 00
Use of Piano, per quarter	3 00
Stationery, per annum	8 00
Washing	20 00
Physician's Fees	3 00

Postage charged to parents. Each pupil will pay on entrance for use of Bed, &c., five dollars.

Music, Drawing, Painting, and the Languages, excepting French, form extra charges. As French enters into the usual course of instruction, peculiar attention is given to form the pupils to a correct and elegant style of writing in it, as well as in their own language. Peculiar attention will also be paid to plain and ornamental needlework. No deduction will be made for a pupil withdrawn before the expiration of a term except for cogent reasons.

The Scholastic year will begin on the first Monday of September, and end in the month of July. Pupils are admitted at any time during the year. There will be an extra charge of fifteen dollars for pupils who remain during the vacation.

The pupils are permitted to receive visits only from their parents, or from such as are formally authorized by them.

For further particulars apply to
ag28 tf THE LADY SUPERIOR.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

THIS Institution is Catholic; the students are all carefully instructed in the principles of their faith and required to comply with their religious duties. It is situated in the northwestern suburbs of this city so proverbial for health; and from its retired and elevated position it enjoys all the benefit of the country air.

The best professors are engaged, and the students are at all hours under their care, as well in hours of play as in time of class.

The Scholastic year commences on the 16th of August, and ends on the last Thursday of June.

Terms:

The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of Bedding, paid half-yearly in advance, is	$150
For Students not learning Greek or Latin	135
Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra	15
French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each per annum	20
Music, per annum	40
Use of Piano, per annum	8

Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in cases of sickness, Medicines and Doctors's Fees will form extra charges.

No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pair of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c.

nov17 REV. P. REILLY, *President.*

CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL,

BY P. SMITH,

At Belleville, New Jersey.

ENCOURAGED by the Catholic Pastor of this place, Mr. SMITH begs to inform Parents and Guardians that he will take charge of a few Male Pupils, from the ages of seven to thirteen, or thereabouts. They will receive the kindest care, together with a sound Catholic and Commercial Education.

Terms:—$25 per Quarter, in advance.

Steamboat leaves Newark every hour up to 6 o'clock, P.M.

Mr. Smith has the warm approval and recommendation of the Rev. Pastor. ag29 tf

EDUCATION.

ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY,

Nos. 44 and 46 Second Street,

NEW YORK.

THE Brothers of the Christian Schools had for a long time past cause to regret their being necessitated, from want of accommodations, to refuse numerous applications from respectable parents desirous of procuring for their children a thorough education. To meet these demands, the Brothers have purchased and fitted out at great expense the elegant house (No. 46) adjoining their own residence. This house will be entirely devoted to the purpose for which it has been purchased. There will be six distinct Classes, having each one Teacher or more, thus forming a regular and very desirable gradation necessarily conducive to the rapid progress of the pupils. The number of pupils in each class will be limited.

The Scholastic year will consist of eleven calendar months, or four quarters of twelve weeks each.

The Classes will open on the first Monday of September.

Payments will be quarterly, and invariably in advance.

The course of education will consist of Reading, Writing, English Grammar, French Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geometry, (Theoretical and Practical,) Trigonometry, Algebra, History, Rhetoric, Philosophy, (the theory and practice, there being a complete Philosophical apparatus for the purpose,) the use of the Globes, Music, instrumental and vocal French, Latin, Greek, &c., &c.

Terms:

1st, or Lowest Class	$ 5 00	per quarter.
2d Class	6 00	"
3d "	7 00	"
4th "	8 00	"
5th, or High Class	9 00	"
6th, or Superior Class	10 00	"
Music, (excepting Piano)	2 50	"
" Piano, with privilege of learning on any other instrument	5 00	"

There will be no extra charge for French, Greek, Latin, &c.

Class Books of the very highest order will be furnished, without charge, excepting Classical Books, which must he provided by the pupils themselves.

ag28 tf

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY,

TROY, NEW YORK.

Under the Direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

Entrance to the Academy 237 Fourth Street.

THIS Institution, the object of which is the Christian education of children, will re-open on the first Monday of September. Its fine situation, and the extent and arrangement of the grounds attached to it, render it, in point of salubrity, all that can be desired, while the house destined for the pupils is fitted up in a style of comfort, and even elegance, not surpassed by any establishment of the kind. The greatest attention is paid to the moral and physical well-being of the children, and a paternal vigilance is at all times extended over them.

Two sessions, of twenty-three weeks each, constitute the Academic year. No one is received for a shorter period than a session, nor will any deduction be made in case of withdrawal before the expiration of the session.

The course of instruction comprises the elementary, and all the higher branches of English education, French, Drawing, Music, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to English Composition, Book-keeping, and the Mathematics. The Academy is provided with an extensive Cabinet of apparatus for the use of Classes in Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Surveying, &c.

Terms:

	Per annum.
Board and Tuition	$100
Washing and Mending	20
Books and Stationery	12
Music, Vocal and Instrumental	12
" (with Piano) "	24

Payable half-yearly, on entrance, and during the first week of second session. No departure from the above terms.

☞ With the exception of Doctor's Fees, there is no extra charge whatever.

N. B.—Each Boarder should have a sufficiency of Linen and Clothing. The Linen should be marked with the name in full. ag28 tf

ST. MARY'S SELECT SCHOOL,

CORNER CHICAGO AVENUE AND CASS STREET,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

THE Course of Instruction will embrace the various elementary as well as the higher branches of a finished education. French and German taught by natives. Special attention paid to the morals, health, and deportment of the pupils. Music, Drawing, Useful and Ornamental Needlework, and Fancy Work of every description form part of the regular course.

oct9 tf

CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL,

BELLEVILLE, NEW JERSEY.

CONDUCTED BY

JOSEPH AND CATHERINE CLARK.

THE fine situation of this Institution, and the extent of the grounds attached to it, render it, in point of health, all that can be desired, while the houses intended for the pupils are fitted up in a style of comfort which will give satisfaction. Boys and girls will be received from 7 to 14 years of age; they are always under the watchful care of their teachers, and form but one family with them; they shall receive a thorough religious and mercantile education. Particular attention will be paid to them that they attend to their religious duties. Lowest terms for Board, Washing, and Tuition, $25 per quarter, payable in advance. Rules and Regulations made known at the School. This School has the approval of the Rev. Pastor. The stage from Newark passes the door twice a day. apl0 6m

CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL,

At No. 326 Plane Street,

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

PARENTS and GUARDIANS will find this a very proper School for Pupils to receive a thorough English and Mercantile Education. Strict attention will be paid to their moral and religious instructions. Lowest terms for Board, Washing, and Tuition, $25 per quarter, payable in advance.

Rules and Regulations made known at the School.
ag29 tf JOHN McKINNEY, *Principal.*

U. S. PASSPORTS,

Procured with the utmost promptness,

By FRANCIS J. McDONOUGH,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

City Library Rooms, No. 12 City Hall. oct9 tf

CORPORATION NOTICE.

ELECTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, August 2, 1858.

To the Sheriff of the County of New York:

SIR—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of John A. King;

A Lieutenant Governor, in the place of Henry R. Selden;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Samuel B. Ruggles, appointed in place of Samuel S. Whallon deceased;

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of William A. Russell;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States, for the Third Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards in the City of New York;

A Representative in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States, for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards in the City of New York;

A Representative in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States, for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards in the City of New York, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of Brooklyn;

A Representative in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards in the City of New York;

A Representative in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards in the City of New York;

And also, a Representative in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards in the City of New York.

COUNTY OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of James C. Willett;

A County Clerk, in the place of Richard B. Connolly;

Four Coroners, in the place of Frederick W. Perry, Edward D. Connery, Robert Gamble, and Samuel C. Hills;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to Chap. 320 of Laws of 1858, a copy of which is printed herewith, for instructions in regard to their duties under said law, "submitting the question of calling a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same to the people of the State."

CHAP. 320.

AN ACT to submit the question of calling a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same, to the people of the State:

Passed April 17, 1858—three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Inspectors of Election in each town, ward, and election district in this State, at the annual election to be held in November next, shall provide a proper box to receive the ballots of the citizens of this State entitled to vote for members of the Legislature at such election. On such ballot shall be written or printed, or partly written or printed, by those voters who are in favor of a Convention: "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same? Yes." And by those voters who are opposed thereto, the words: "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same? No." And all citizens entitled to vote as aforesaid shall be allowed to vote by ballot as aforesaid in the election district in which he resides, and not elsewhere.

SEC. 2. So much of articles one, two and three, of title four, of chapter one hundred and thirty, of an act entitled "An act respecting elections other than for militia and town officers," passed April fifth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and the acts amending the same, as regulates the manner of conducting elections and challenges, oaths to be administered, and enquiries to be made, of persons offering to vote, shall be deemed applicable to the votes to be given or offered under this act; and the manner of voting and challenges, and the penalties for false swearing, prescribed by law, are hereby declared in full force and effect in voting or offering to vote under this act.

SEC. 3. The said votes given for and against a convention, in pursuance of this act, shall be canvassed by the inspectors of the several election districts or polls of the said election in the manner prescribed by law, and as provided in article four, of title four, of chapter one hundred and thirty of the said act, passed April fifth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and the acts amending the same, as far as the same are applicable; and such canvass shall be completed by ascertaining the whole number of votes given in each election district or poll for a convention, and the whole number of votes given against such convention, in the form aforesaid; and the result being found the inspectors shall make a statement in words, at full length, of the number of ballots received in relation to such convention, and shall also state in words, at full length, the whole number of ballots having thereon the words, "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same? Yes." And also the whole number of ballots having thereon the words, "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same? No." Such statements as aforesaid shall contain a caption, stating the day on which and the number of the district, the town or ward, and the county at which the election was held, and at the end thereof a certificate that such statement is correct in all respects, which certificate shall be subscribed by all the inspectors, and a true copy of such statement shall be immediately filed by them in the office of the clerk of the town or city.

SEC. 4. The original statements, duly certified as aforesaid, shall be delivered by the inspectors, or one of them to be deputed for that purpose, to the supervisor, or, in case there be no supervisor, or he shall be disabled from attending the board of canvassers, then to one of the assessors of the town or ward, within twenty-four hours after the same shall have been subscribed by such inspectors, to be disposed of as other statements at such election are now required by law.

SEC. 5. So much of articles first, second, third and fourth, of title fifth, of chapter one hundred and thirty, of the act entitled "An act respecting elections other than for militia and town officers," and the acts amending the same, as regulates the duties of County Canvassers and their proceedings, and the duty of County Clerks, and the Secretary of State, and the Board of State Canvassers, shall be applied to the canvassing and ascertaining the will of the people of this State in relation to the proposed convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes or ballots given in and returned as aforesaid are against a convention, then the said canvassers are required to certify and declare that fact by a certificate, subscribed by them, and filed with the Secretary of State; but if it shall appear by the said canvass that a majority of the ballots or votes given as aforesaid are for a convention, then they shall by like certificates, to be filed as aforesaid, declare that fact; and the said Secretary shall communicate a copy of such certificate to both branches of the Legislature, at the opening of the next session thereof. Yours, respectfully,

GIDEON J. TUCKER, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, August 4, 1858.

The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State, and the requirements of the Statute in such case made and provided.

JAMES C. WILLET,
Sheriff of the City and County of New York.

☞ All the public newspapers in the county will publish the above once in each week until the election and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for payment. See revised Stat., vol 1, chap. 6, title 3, article 2d, part 1st, page 140. aug21

SHIPPING.

WILLIAMS & GUION'S

"OLD BLACK STAR LINE"

OF

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL PACKETS,

40 Fulton st., N. Y., and 115 Waterloo road, Liverpool.

1858.

PASSAGE to and from the Old Country, by this Old Established Line, at the lowest possible rates, sailing from Liverpool for New York every five days, on the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st and 26th of each month, now comprised of the following first class ships:

Ships.	*Tons.*	*Ships.*	*Tons.*
Australia,	2,000	Guy Mannering,	2,000
Atmosphere,	2,000	J. A. Westervelt,	2,000
Bridgewater	2,000	John Bright,	2,000
Belle Wood,	2,000	Marmion,	1,600
Chancellor,	2,200	North American,	1,800
Cornelia Lawrence,	2,000	Resolute (New),	2,000
City of Mobile,	2,000	Robert Kelly,	1,500
Cultivator,	2,000	Saratoga,	1,600
Cynosure,	2,000	Thornton,	2,000
D. W. Clinton,	2,000	Universe,	2,000

Vanguard, 1,800 tons.

The Ships of this Line are unsurpassed by any in the service; they have been built expressly for the trade, are noted for their quick passages, their accommodations are all that could be desired, and the frequency and punctuality of their departure offer advantages to the emigrant not to be had by any other Line. Such passengers as decline coming out, the full amount paid for them will be promptly refunded.

Provisions of the best quality are provided for passengers; rations, consisting of Beef, Pork, Bread, Flour, Rice, Oatmeal, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Salt, &c., are issued daily in a *cooked state.*

No Certificate of Passage will be issued for children under 12 years of age, unless accompanied by an adult who must be paid for on same certificate; or persons over 60 years of age, or with an impediment of any kind, without a Permit from Commissioners of Emigration.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.

Drafts

Payable at sight on the ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND; ULSTER BANKING CO.; NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, and their Branches. GLYNN, MILLS & Co., Bankers, London; and GUION & Co., Liverpool.

For further particulars apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION,
40 Fulton street, New York; or,
GUION & CO.,
115 Waterloo road, Liverpool.

Agents.—JNO. WHITNEY, Providence, R. I.
THOMAS RATTIGAN, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOHN LYONS, Cohoes, N. Y.
jan2 E. P. SLOCUM, Norwich, Conn.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.

THE Subscribers continue to book passengers to and from Liverpool, by their unequalled line of Packets comprising in part:

Ships.	*Tons.*	*Ships.*	*Tons.*
Emerald Isle,	2,500	Wm. Tapscott,	2,200
Dreadnought,	2,000	Middlesex,	2,000
Benj. Adams	1,800	Albion,	2,000
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For freight, passage, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their offices, Nos. 61 Hudson street, corner of Jay, and 61 Broadway. Application for freight and passage may also be made at any of the offices of the Company on their express routes.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., Consignees.
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
NEW YORK, Sept. 30, 1858. oct2 tf

SHIPPING.

STEAM to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, and all parts of Ireland, *via* LIVERPOOL, without delay, at greatly reduced rates. The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S splendid Clyde built Iron Screw Steamships are intended to sail as follows:

FROM NEW YORK.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, Oct. 9
KANGAROO.....Thursday, Oct. 21
And each alternate Thursday, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin from New York and Philadelphia.....$75
Third-class from New York to any of the above-named places.....30
Return Tickets, available for six months.....60
Certificates of passage from Antwerp to New York 45

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, and all parts of the Continent, without delay.

Drafts on Liverpool from £1 upward.

The Company's Steamship BOSPHORUS leaves Antwerp in connection with each departure from Liverpool to New York, conveying goods and passengers to New York at through rates. Bills of Lading signed in Antwerp.

For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company.

JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, N. Y., Agent.
In Antwerp to J. P. KREMER & CO.
In Liverpool to WM. INMAN, Tower Buildings.
jy21 6m izmx

CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE.

VIA NICARAGUA.

American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company's Proprietors.

REDUCED FARES.

The splendid steamship WASHINGTON, 2,000 tons. Captain HENRY CHURCHILL,

having been fitted up expressly for the California trade, by the Nicaragua Route, will leave pier No. 37 North River, New York,

On SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 2 P. M.,

carrying passengers, mails and freight to San Juan del Norte, to connect San Juan del Sur with the well-known and commodious steamship

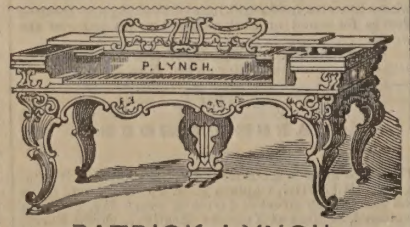
HERMANN,
Captain CAVENDY,

For San Francisco, California.

These steamships offer unsurpassed accommodations for the comfort and safety of passengers. The Isthmus Route is thoroughly repaired and in good order, and the country healthy.

For passage and freight, apply only at the office of the Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green
oct30 tfpzmz JOHN P. YELVERTON, Agent.

MISCELLANEOUS.



PATRICK LYNCH,

MANUFACTURER OF PIANO FORTES,

Warerooms, No. 927 Broadway,

Between 21st and 22d Streets.

A FINE assortment of New and Second-hand PIANOS and MELODEONS are offered for SALE and HIRE on the most reasonable terms. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange—Pianos tuned and repaired.

P. L. can refer with entire confidence to persons in all parts of the country, some of whom have had Pianos of his manufacture in use a number of years.

Groceries,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

No. 44 FULTON STREET, N. Y.

IN consequence of the mutual dissolution of the Copartnership existing between the late firm of McLOUGHLIN & EVERARD, the undersigned wishes to inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to offer them a general assortment of TEAS, COFFEES WINES and LIQUORS, at the lowest possible cash prices.

JOHN McLOUGHLIN,
44 FULTON STREET, N. Y.,
Between Pearl and Cliff sts.

N. B.—The Clergy are particularly requested to examine my select Stock of ALTAR WINES, as I feel confident that from their genuineness and purity of quality they will give the utmost satisfaction.
oct30 3t J. McL.

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

A New Style. Price $50.

495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
18 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON.
730 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
137 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE.
58 WEST FOURTH STREET, CINCINNATI.

THESE MACHINES sew from two spools, and form a seam of unequalled strength, beauty, and elasticity, which will NOT rip, even if every fourth stitch be cut. They are unquestionably the best in the market for family use.

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. oct30 ty

WHEELER & WILSON'S

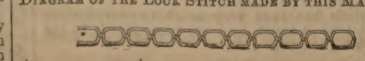
SEWING MACHINES.

"Hand sewing cannot equal it."—*N. Y. Tablet.*

New Style.....Price $50.

Office, 343 Broadway, New York.

DIAGRAM OF THE LOCK STITCH MADE BY THIS MACHINE.



This is the only Stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance upon each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it.

☞ Send for a Circular. oct16 tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

ACTUALLY ASTONISHING
Are the effects of
JEROME'S HAIR COLOR RESTORER.

Which will restore gray hair to its original color, and cause it to grow where it has fallen off and become thin.

IT IS NOT A DYE,

And is perfectly harmless.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Read this home testimony:

BROOKLYN, Aug. 17, 1857.

JOSEPH W. HAYES:—Dear Sir—I have used the Jerome's hair color restorer prepared by you, and can recommend it as a very superior article. I had used only one bottle when my hair was restored to its former color and vigor. I have also noticed its effects on persons to whom I recommended it, and in every case it has the effect desired. I am desirous that you should make use of this letter, to induce others to use the restorer. Truly yours,

SAMUEL HILDRETH.

Corner of Fulton avenue and Cumberland street.

Sold in New York by Wells & Co., 115 Franklin street; Barnes & Park, 13 and 15 Park row; Ring, 192 Broadway; Guion, 127 Bowery; Sands, 100 Fulton street; in Brooklyn by Mrs. Hayes, 175 Fulton street; Philadelphia, by Swayne & Son, No. 8 North Seventh street; Boston, by Spaulding, 27 Tremont row. Address orders to JOS. W. HAYES, Brooklyn, N. Y.
ap17 1y

MOURNING GOODS. MOURNING GOODS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

3,000 yards handsome Plaid Poplins, 25 cents.
4,500 yards 4-4 Striped and Plaid Poplinetts, 25 cents.
3,500 yards Chine Eugenie French Goods, 28 cents.
6,000 yards 6-4 Cuban Cloth, very dark, 56 cents.
4,000 yards Black and White de Laines, 12½ cents.
6,000 yards, very fine and choice patterns, 18¾ cents.
5,500 yards Gingham de Chine, 10 cents.
1,500 French Calico Robes, $1 50 per robe.

(Please observe) W. JACKSON,
Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway,
between Spring and Prince sts.

N. B.—*Best French Kid Gloves* imported, 62½ cents per pair. oct30 1t

WRIGHT'S PATENT

SECTIONAL SPRING BED BOTTOM,

The Cheapest and Best Article ever used;

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY

WRIGHT'S SPRING BED BOTTOM CO.

Nos. 387, 389 *&* 391 *First Avenue, N. Y.*

Try it one month, and if you do not like it, return it, and we will refund the price paid. Thousands have been put up on these terms, and not one dollar has been asked for as yet.

Price, for a full-sized Bed Bottom of 48 Springs, $10. All other sizes at the same rate. A liberal discount on large sales. oct23 3m

142 R. A. Lewis, 142

CHATHAM ST., OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.

CELEBRATED GALLERY OF

Photographs, Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.

Photographs from Miniature to Life size, plain or colored, warranted to give satisfaction

Daguerreotypes copied or Photographed to any desired size.

Caution to the Public.

As a certain individual, not far from 142 Chatham st. has been in the habit of representing himself as MR. LEWIS, in order to secure the paltry price of a Picture from persons who inadvertently stray into his Rooms, in looking for the long-established Gallery of R. A. Lewis, I take this method of notifying the Public that I have but ONE GALLERY, which is at 142 Chatham street. By bearing this fact in mind, DECEPTION will be avoided.

RICHARD A. LEWIS,
142 *Chatham street,*
feb20 1y Opposite the National Theatre.

THE SECOND ANNUAL FESTIVAL

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,

For the Benefit of the Poor,

WILL BE HELD AT THE

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS,

October 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th.

Tickets Fifty Cents. Can be had of the Members of the several Conferences, and at the Catholic Bookstores. oct2 tf

EDWARD TRACY,

LANSINGBURGH PALE AND AMBER ALE,

Also,

PORTER FOR SHIPPING AND CITY USE.

ALE AND PORTER FOR BOTTLING,

WARRANTED.

Brewery, Lansingburgh.

OFFICE IN NEW YORK, 130 CEDAR ST.,
my29 6m Corner of Washington.

McKENNAS,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. PUSSEDU & E. MARTIN,

(*Established* 1828,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Imported Brandies, Wines, Liquors and Segars,

153 Fulton Street, three doors east of Broadway,
NEW YORK.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

NOTICE.—NEW YORK POST OFFICE, Oct. 18, 1858.—LETTERS for CALIFORNIA will be forwarded by such route as the writers may distinctly designate on the face of the envelop, as "Overland," or "via Panama," (or "via Tehuantepec," when that route is in operation.)

Letters not specially marked, and all printed matter, will be sent as usual via PANAMA.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

NOTICE.—The Mails for Europe, via Southampton, Havre and Bremen, per U. S. Steamer ARIEL, will close at this Office on SATURDAY, the 30th day of October, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

Wants, &c.

A GENTLEMAN experienced in Teaching, and who can furnish testimonials as to character and competency, wants a situation as TEACHER in a Catholic School. Has no objection to act as Sexton. Address "J. G.," 192 Hope street, Providence, R. I.
oct30 3t

BUSINESS CARDS.

BLANK BOOKS.

Every kind and size, fine and superfine, including

PASS, MEMORANDUM AND COPY BOOKS,

TUCKS, PORTFOLIOS, BANKERS' CASES,

SERMON PAPER.

Booksellers, Stationers and others are invited to call and examine these goods before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Catalogues sent free of expense.

JOHN P. ELLIS,
mar27 tf 102 Nassau street, New York.

GAS FITTING AND PLUMBING,

At Twenty-five per cent. lower than any other House in the City.

The undersigned is prepared to execute all orders for fitting Gas into Churches, Public Buildings, Private Dwellings and Stores, on the most approved principles.

Green-House Fitting

and

ORNAMENTAL WORK

of every description promptly executed.

JOHN G. WILSON,
21 Centre street.

N. B.—The Subscriber has just removed to the above No. from No. 39 Centre. sep4 tf

W. A. NUGENT & CO.,

TIN PLATE AND SHEET IRON WORKERS,

52 Trinity Place, near Rector Street,

Slate and Metal Roofing, Tin Roofs and Leaders Repaired and Painted in the Best Manner.

TIN CASES MADE TO ORDER.

Stoves Lined with Brick; Cleaned, Repaired and Put Up. Jobbing done at the Shortest Notice.
sep5 1y

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

Office, No. 6 Broad Street,

NEW YORK.

This Company Insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property.

Against Loss by Fire.

EUGENE PLUNKETT, Pres
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Sec.
jn5 1y izmz

WAX CANDLES FOR THE ALTAR.

FACTORY OF

NICHOLAS SERF,

10 *Thompson Street.*

THE undersigned invites the attention of the Reverend Clergy and others to his stock of PURE WAX CANDLES, of every size and kind.

jan2 1y NICHOLAS SERF.

A. LANGE,

MANUFACTURER OF GILT MOULDINGS, ORNAMENTED PICTURE AND LOOKING GLASS FRAMES,

206 *William Street, corner of Frankfort,*

NEW YORK

☞ All Plain Gilt Frames can be cleaned by simply applying a sponge and water. REGILDING DONE.
feb27 tf

KIGGINS & KELLOGG,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Offer great inducements to the Trade, at

Nos. 123 *and* 125 *William Street,*
ap17 3m Between John and Fulton.

M. HAYES,

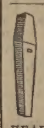
SEXTON OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS,

Undertaker,

No. 592 *Eighth Avenue,*

One door from corner 42d street.

☞ Orders for Funerals attended to with neatness and despatch. oct30 1y



J. DOOLEY,

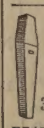
SEXTON OF ST. ANN'S CHURCH,

UNDERTAKER,

No. 38 *Fourth Avenue, corner Eighth St.*

HEARSE AND COACHES PROCURED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

☞ Burials personally attended to. my15 1y



THOMAS CONNOR,

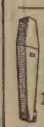
SEXTON OF ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,

UNDERTAKER,

372 *Third Avenue, between 28th and 29th Sts.*

HEARSE AND COACHES PROCURED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

☞ All orders punctually attended to. my8 1y



J. STOLTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

COFFIN MANUFACTURER AND FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,

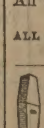
Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, Metallic and Lead Coffins,

235 *and* 237 *Bowery, opposite Prince Street,*

NEW YORK.

All orders for Funerals furnished on the most Reasonable Terms, and at the shortest notice.

ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO AT ALL HOURS, DAY OR NIGHT. mar20 1y



MURPHY'S CHEAP COFFIN WAREHOUSE,

43 Madison Street,

Near St. James' Church.

ALL ORDERS FOR FUNERALS ATTENDED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

Hearse and Carriages to Let. feb20 1y

JAMES SMITH,

FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,

335 *Ninth Avenue, near St. Michael's Church.*

ALL ORDERS ATTENDED TO WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

Hearses and Carriages to Let. my29 6m kzm

P. MULVIHILL,

IMPORTER OF

MULVIHILL'S SCHEIDAM GIN; also CHOICE BRANDIES and WINES.

Office, 72 Oliver Street.

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